

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Lyrasis Members and Sloan Foundation

<http://www.archive.org/details/marylandstatepar75mary>

1952

A MASTER PLAN

#75

MARYLAND STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

JUNE 1952

LIBRARY—COLLEGE PARK



MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
100 EQUITABLE BUILDING
BALTIMORE 2, MARYLAND

Publication No. 75

Price: \$1.00

Master Plan

MARYLAND STATE PARKS AND
RECREATION AREAS



MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
MARCH 1952

MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

JAMES C. ALBAN, *Chairman*
Member from Central Maryland

GEORGE M. ANDERSON
State Department of Health

W. THOMAS KEMP, JR.
State Board of Public Welfare

DAVIS C. BURROUGHS
Member from Eastern Shore

RUSSELL H. MCCAIN
State Roads Commission

GEORGE W. DELLA
Legislative Council

NATHAN L. SMITH
Department of Public Improvements

JOHN B. FUNK
Member from Western Maryland

THOMAS B. SYMONS
Member from Southern Maryland

I. ALVIN PASAREW
Director

CONSULTANTS

F. ELLWOOD ALLEN ORGANIZATION
Park and Recreation Planners

F. ELLWOOD ALLEN

WEAVER W. PANGBURN

MALCOLM H. DILL



MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

GEORGE M. ANDERSON
DAVIS C. BURROUGHS
GEORGE W. DELLA
JOHN B. FUNK
W. THOMAS KEMP, Jr.
RUSSELL H. McCAIN
NATHAN L. SMITH
THOMAS B. SYMONS
JAMES C. ALBAN
Chairman

100 Equitable Building
Baltimore 2, Maryland

June 10, 1952.

I. ALVIN PASAREW
Director

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THEODORE R. MCKELDIN
Governor of Maryland

To the Honorable,
The General Assembly of Maryland:

I take great pleasure in transmitting herewith a MASTER PLAN FOR MARYLAND STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS which was prepared by the Commission in response to Resolution No. 15 of the General Assembly of 1951.

The State is badly in need of such a plan. As the Resolution points out, the State owns thousands of acres of attractive scenic park land, which have not been adequately developed, are not properly serviced by the roads for accessibility, and are poorly distributed throughout the State.

Eight parks, ten recreation reserves, ten picnic areas and six historic reserves are recommended in the recreation master plan. New park areas are proposed on Deep Creek Lake, the Choptank River in Talbot County, and on Assateague Island. Proposed recreation reserves include portions of the Catoctin Recreation Area, the Seneca Creek Valley, The Cliffs of Calvert, Point Lookout, and The Rocks in Harford County. A section of Wills Mountain overlooking The Narrows near Cumberland is suggested as a new historic reserve. New picnic areas are recommended at three locations on Deep Creek Lake, and on Dan's Rock and Town Hill in Allegany County. The plan, if carried out, will provide recreation areas within 25 miles of every sizeable urban community in the State.

The total cost of acquiring the additional land recommended in this report, is estimated to be \$1,150,000. The cost of the proposed development, including recommendations previously made for Western Maryland and the Patapsco River Valley Park, is estimated at \$10,670,000.

Parks are not expected to be profit-making activities. However, present park practices throughout the country indicate that a system of fair charges for certain activities will enable the State to recoup a considerable portion of operating costs. Our recommendations on operations indicate that the State may expect total yearly revenues to be approximately \$643,000. When balanced against estimated costs of \$780,000, the net cost to the State is seen to be \$137,000, certainly a modest price to pay for a superior recreation program.

Attention was also given to determining responsibility for maintenance and construction of access and internal roads. Our recommendations include a system for equitably dividing this responsibility between the Department of Forests and Parks, the State Roads Commission, and county agencies.

This plan will provide needed recreational outlets for our citizens at a minimum cost. Maryland is endowed with exceptional scenic beauty encompassing, as it does, the ocean, the piedmont plateau, and the mountains. It would be regrettable if we should fail to set aside for future generations a proper park system composed of the outstanding areas recommended in this plan.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "James C. Alban", is written over a horizontal line.

JAMES C. ALBAN
Chairman

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page		Page
INTRODUCTION.....	vii	Capital Expenditures.....	25
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	viii	Operating Costs and Revenues.....	26
1. THE RECREATIONAL FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE AND OTHER LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT.....	1	Charges and Fees.....	26
Division of Governmental Responsibilities For Recreation Areas.....	1	Net Operating Costs.....	26
The Federal Government.....	1		
The State.....	1	7. TRENDS IN STATE PARK AND RECREATION SYSTEMS.....	27
County Recreation.....	2	Number and Distribution.....	27
Metropolitan Recreation Systems.....	3	Facilities.....	27
Municipal Recreation.....	3	Administration.....	29
Twilight Zones of Responsibility.....	4	Personnel.....	30
Agreements.....	4	Maryland Personnel for Recreation and Parks.....	31
2. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STATE.....	5	Summary.....	31
Significant General Characteristics.....	5		
Features of the Three Geographic Regions.....	6	8. GENERAL APPRAISAL OF MARYLAND'S PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS.....	32
3. THE POPULATION: ITS GROWTH AND PROSPERITY.....	8	Distribution of the Areas.....	32
Population.....	8	Special Areas That Should Be Acquired.....	32
Economic Growth of the State.....	10	Facilities.....	33
Agriculture.....	11	Maintenance.....	34
4. ANALYSIS OF THE EXISTING PARK AND RECREATION AREAS.....	12	Program is Deficient.....	34
Classification of Public Areas.....	12	Financing the Parks and Recreation Areas.....	35
Inventory of Public Non-Urban Areas.....	13	Roads and Highways.....	35
Maryland-Washington Metropolitan Parks.....	16	Summary.....	38
Existing and Proposed Federal Park and Recreation Developments.....	18		
Pleasant Valley Recreation Area.....	21	9. MASTER PLAN OF STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS.....	39
Youth Camps.....	22	Implied Adherence to State Responsibilities.....	39
5. TRENDS IN PARTICIPATION AND USE OF PARK AND RECREATION AREAS IN MARYLAND.....	23	A Proposed Accessible Network of Parks.....	39
Park Attendance the Greater.....	23	Acquisition Versus Development.....	40
6. CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND OPERATING COSTS, MARYLAND STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS.....	25	The Master Plan.....	40
		County and Other Potential Areas.....	40
		Proposals.....	40
		Key No. 1 Swallow Falls State Park.....	40
		Key No. 2 Deep Creek Lake State Park, Deep Creek Lake Picnic Area.....	43

TABLE OF CONTENTS — Continued

	Page		Page
Key No. 3 Potomac State Forest Picnic Area	43	Key No. 27 Doncaster Picnic Center ..	60
Key No. 4 Selbysport Picnic Area.....	43	Key No. 28 Cliffs of Calvert Recreation Reserve.....	60
Key No. 5 Mill Run Picnic Area.....	43	Key No. 29 Point Lookout Recreation Reserve.....	60
Key No. 6 Negro Mountain Picnic Area.....	43	Key No. 30 Wye Oak Historic Reserve.....	63
Key No. 7 Casselman Bridge Picnic Area.....	45	Key No. 31 Greenhill Picnic Area	63
Key No. 8 New Germany Recreation Reserve.....	45	Key No. 32 Trappe State Park	63
Key No. 9 Big Run Recreation Reserve	45	Key No. 33 Pocomoke Recreation Reserve.....	65
Key No. 10 Lonaconing Picnic Area....	48	Key No. 34 Ocean Beach Park	66
Key No. 11 Dan's Rock Picnic Area....	48	Recreation Areas Not Administered by Department of Forests and Parks.....	67
Key No. 12 Wills Mountain Historic Reserve.....	48	Key No. 36 Pleasant Valley Recreation Reserve.....	67
Key No. 13 Green Ridge Recreation Reserve.....	49	Key No. 40 Catoctin Demonstration Recreation Area	67
Key No. 14 Town Hill Picnic Area....	49	Key No. 41 Loch Raven Reservoir (City of Baltimore).....	67
Key No. 15 Fort Tonoloway Historic Reserve.....	51	Key No. 42 Harford Glen Recreation Area.....	68
Key No. 16 Fort Frederick Historic Reserve.....	51	Alternate State Proposals, Potomac River and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Area	68
Key No. 17 Gathland Historic Reserve.....	51	Key No. 35 Potomac River—Chesapeake & Ohio Canal.....	68
Key No. 18 Washington Monument Historic Reserve.....	52	Administration and Personnel.....	69
Key No. 19 Catoctin Recreation Reserve.....	52	Integration of all State Areas.....	70
Key No. 20 Gambrill State Park.....	52	Priority in the State Program of Park and Recreation Development.....	70
Key No. 21 Seneca Recreation Reserve.....	55	10. LOCATION, MILEAGE AND ESTIMATED COST OF ACCESS ROADS TO STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS.....	72
Key No. 22 Patapsco State Park.....	55	Recommended Policy on the Responsibility for the Improvement and Maintenance of Access Roads.....	74
Key No. 23 The Rocks Recreation Reserve.....	56	Conclusions on Fields of Responsibility....	74
Key No. 24 Elk Neck State Park	56	Recommendations on Appropriations	75
Key No. 25 Sandy Point State Park	58	SUMMARY OF TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS FOR THE MASTER RECREATION PLAN AND ACCESS ROADS.....	75
Key No. 26 Cedarville Recreation Reserve.....	58		

TABLE OF CONTENTS — Continued

	Page		Page
APPENDICES			
Appendix I, Catoctin Recreation Demonstration Area, Summary of Area Allotments, Expenditures, Income from Operations and Attendance.....	76	Master Plan of State Parks and Recreation Areas.....	39
Appendix II, Annual Salaries and Pay Rates Used in Cost Calculations.....	77	Swallow Falls State Park.....	41
Appendix III, Fees and Charges Used in Calculations of Revenues.....	77	Herrington Manor Swallow Falls State Park.....	42
TABLES			
1. Population of Maryland, Urban and Rural, 1900-1950.....	8	Deep Creek Lake State Park.....	44
2. Population of Urban Places, 1930-1950.....	8	New Germany Recreation Reserve.....	46
3. Maryland Population By County, 1920-1950.....	9	Big Run Recreation Reserve.....	47
4. Maryland Population, White and Non-White, 1900-1940.....	9	Green Ridge Recreation Reserve.....	50
5. Non-White Population of Maryland By County, 1940.....	9	Catoctin Recreation Reserve.....	53
6. Value of Maryland Products Sold by Source, 1944-1949.....	11	Gambrill State Park.....	54
7. Public Non-Urban Areas in Maryland Wherein Recreation has a Recognized Place.....	14	The Rocks Recreation Reserve.....	57
8. Facilities in Park and Recreation Centers, Maryland-Washington Metropolitan District, 1951.....	16	Elk Neck State Park.....	59
9. Attendance in State Parks and Forests.....	23	The Cliffs of Calvert Recreation Reserve.....	61
10. Capital Investment in Maryland State Parks and Recreation Areas.....	25	Point Lookout Recreation Reserve.....	62
11. Facilities in West Virginia State Parks and Forests.....	28	Trappe State Park.....	64
12. Facilities in Indiana State Parks and Forests.....	29	PHOTOGRAPHS	
13. Facilities in New Jersey State Parks and Forests.....	30	Typical State Forest Mountain Scenery, Western Maryland.....	5
14. Statistical Summary of State Parks and Recreation Areas in Master Plan.....	66	The Cliffs of Calvert, Showing Beach.....	6
MAPS AND PLANS			
General Park Plan, Washington-Maryland Metropolitan District.....	17	Lower Falls, Swallow Falls State Park.....	7
		View Across Narrows from Site of Proposed Recreation Area at Wills Mountain near Cumberland.....	7
		Swallow's Nesting Rock, Swallow Falls State Park.....	12
		Muddy Creek Falls, Swallow Falls State Park.....	12
		Proposed Beach, Elk Neck State Park.....	16
		Picnic Area, Great Falls, Maryland.....	18
		Picnic Shelter, Proposed Maryland State Section, Catoctin Recreation Reserve.....	20
		Picnic Shelter, Pocomoke Recreation Reserve.....	24
		Potomac River at Point Lookout.....	32
		The Rocks and Deer Creek, The Rocks Recreation Reserve.....	32
		Deep Creek Lake Looking from Site of Proposed Deep Creek Lake State Park.....	33
		Big Run, Big Run Recreation Area.....	36
		Site of Proposed Deep Creek Lake State Park.....	36
		Picnic Area, Milburn Landing, Pocomoke Recreation Reserve.....	38

INTRODUCTION

In brief preface to this report, it is appropriate to ask anew the question, "What is recreation?"

Essentially, recreation is refreshment, the interest or activity that gives new physical and mental vigor and renews the meaning of living.

The word has a very rich content since recreational expression has an immense range from sheer relaxation on a beach or porch swing to creativity in the higher arts of music, drama, sculpture, and painting. On the one hand, recreation includes the experiences of appreciation; for example, viewing a sunrise or listening to a concert, and on the other hand, personal activity, such as singing in a chorus, playing golf, swimming, mountain climbing, hunting, or chess.

To a great degree, recreation means a search for new experience, even adventure. This zest for something new, which might be called curiosity, inspires a vast amount of recreational activity, including travel and exploration, camping, experimentation, amateur research, and even invention.

Much of this characterization of recreation relates to state park and other recreational areas. This especially is clear when the nature of city living and working is considered. The race of men is removed from its natural element, men and women work in huge factories, operated in repetitive monotonous processes, or in highly mechanized offices. They live artificially, in crowded cities, often dirty and noisy, where the problems of congestion and traffic control have become almost insoluble. The increasing leisure time of the public, due to work weeks of forty hours or less, is increasingly invaded by over-stimulating, sensational forms of amusement, which often excite and exhaust, but do not refresh man's spirit.

It is these tendencies in our civilization that give special meaning to authentic recreation today, and particularly to that in state parks, or other extensive natural areas. These are the reasons why court decisions have held recreation to be important to the public welfare, and indeed an essential governmental function.

Recreation has become, for many people, a rich spiritual experience, as well as a physical and mental stimulus. It is a vital force in the democratic way of life. Today, the church, the school, the home, management, labor, and government,

all, not only favor, but actively participate in the advancement of recreation, which is no longer something for which the participant apologizes to his friends.

It is from this viewpoint that the following report sets forth Maryland's progress as a state government, in its appropriate field in the movement for parks and recreation, and presents a plan of expansion and development. Hitherto lagging far behind most of the states, Maryland's action in developing Sandy Point State Park and its appropriations for the great expansion of Patapsco State Park, give promise of a new progressive era in the State's system of recreation areas.

Fortunately, Maryland still has the opportunity to secure for public use choice scenic and historic areas, which rightfully should be part of the common heritage. It is equally important that key parks, lying only partly developed for many years, be speedily completed. Another urgent need, especially in Western Maryland, is the improvement of access roads.

Many agencies, organizations, and individuals have assisted in the preparation of this report. To list them all would require several pages. A representative few of the organizations, whose assistance is gratefully acknowledged, are as follows:

- County Commissioners of Allegany and Garrett Counties
- Roads Engineers of these counties
- Maryland State Roads Commission
- National Park Service
- National Capital Parks
- Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission
- Chambers of Commerce of Oakland, Cumberland, and Ocean City
- Rotary Club of Easton
- Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission
- Water Bureau, City of Frostburg
- Extension Service of the University of Maryland
- Maryland Departments of:
 - Game and Inland Fish
 - Geology, Mines and Water Resources
 - Research and Education
 - Forests and Parks

To the Director and personnel of the Department of Forests and Parks, special acknowledgment is due for their continual assistance and cooperation throughout the preparation of this report and plan.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Findings

1. Appreciation of the importance of recreation to physical and mental health and to the general welfare has grown at an accelerating rate in recent years. Not only private and quasi-public agencies, but governments at all levels, are engaged in developing parks and other recreation areas and providing recreational services. Recreation has become an indispensable part of the American way of life.
2. The prevalence of the forty-hour work week and vacations with pay, coupled with widespread national and state prosperity, create the opportunity to meet the recreational needs of the public.
3. The respective recreational responsibilities of governmental agencies are well defined. It is the responsibility of the State of Maryland to provide a well-distributed and accessible system of parks and other recreational areas which will include scenic, historic and geological sites that may be of State-wide significance, though not of national interest. The State should provide a variety of informal types of recreational activity and interests, facilities and accommodations for camping and picnicking, and generally bring the public into contact with natural forces and resources so that it may learn to enjoy and help conserve them.
4. A well-distributed chain of good state parks and other recreational areas not only provides direct recreational benefits, but it also introduces thousands of State and out-of-State visitors to the industries, business activity, history and general culture throughout the commonwealth. In addition, good parks are an attraction to tourists and vacationists, and stimulate a variety of expenditure connected with recreational travel that attains great volume.
5. Maryland, from its Atlantic shore line to the western boundary of Garrett County, has great resources in those natural attractions which invite the tourist, vacationist, the hunter, the fisherman, the nature lover, the hiker, the horseback rider, the historian, and the scientist.
6. Maryland's growth in population and in wealth justify a vigorous promotion of state park and recreational development comparable to that in other progressive states, including its immediate neighbors of Virginia and West Virginia, but it is only recently that the State has awakened to its opportunities.
7. In August, 1951, the State Forests and Parks Commission approved a reorganization of the Department of Forests and Parks, which places the administration and development of State areas on a sound footing, comparable to that in many states with very good park systems. A division of parks coordinate with a forestry division, a body of special park personnel and public relations personnel, are features of the plan. This forward step helps prepare the way for the larger responsibilities of the State in recreation service.
8. At present, there are 19 State-administered parks and recreation areas other than small picnic centers at fire tower sites. They are located in 13 counties. They range in size from Wye Oak, which has only 1.5 acres, to Patapsco State Park, with 1,564 acres. The total acreage is 6,228.5, of which significantly, 2,616 acres were acquired by gift or lease. Most of the total acreage is in areas designated at present as parks, but 804.5 acres, or about 13%, are in *recreation areas* within State forests.
9. Since 1940, when the parks and recreation areas of the State were last studied, Sandy Point Park; The Rocks in Harford County; and the Lonaconing area, in Allegany County, have been acquired, but only minor development and improvements of the parks and recreation areas of the State have been accomplished.
10. Maryland, to date, has spent relatively little money on its parks. Its 6,000 acres were obtained for approximately \$250,000. Of the 3,436 acres purchased, the average cost per acre was \$74.00. The estimated cost of the structures and facilities in the park and recreation system was \$1,415,075. The figure includes a number of the buildings constructed by the CCC at camps taken over by the State in recreation areas. The biggest items are for cabins at three locations and newly built bathhouses and service facilities at Sandy Point.
11. The truth is that not one of Maryland's general State parks has been developed

sufficiently to permit a well-rounded park program.

12. The total operating fund for the State's parks and recreation areas in 1950 was \$65,371.50, a very small amount from every viewpoint, and a fraction only of the expenditures by neighboring states. Further, the ratio to expenditure of revenues from operations was well below the national average in 1948, and far below the ratios of West Virginia, Virginia, and Tennessee. Maryland's charges for housekeeping rentals, which are its principal source of recreation revenue, have been raised for 1952, but are still below those of the neighbor states mentioned above.
13. The principal activities of visitors to the State's areas for recreation are sight-seeing, picnicking, camping, swimming, fishing, and hiking. The demand for housekeeping cabins is many times the 32 regular units available. Picnic and swimming centers are often much overcrowded on week-ends. In spite of its limited facilities, Patapsco State Park, adjacent to populous Baltimore, drew more than one half of all the visitors to Maryland's State parks in 1948, 1949, and 1950, averaging more than 300,000 each year.
14. The trends among the states in facilities in state parks are toward a greater diversification than appears in Maryland. Most states have camp sites for family tent camping, housekeeping cabins, lodges or inns, lakes, riding trails, as well as hiking paths, and facilities for sports of the informal type. Some states have swimming pools and many, recreation halls.
15. As to distribution, existing Maryland recreation areas lie within 35 to 40 miles of every part of the State, except for part of Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore.
16. Other deficiencies are that there is no public ocean beach in Maryland except at Ocean City; the State owns no part of the famous Calvert Cliffs, nor the shore front on Deep Creek Lake, in Garrett County; and facilities for beach activity, bath-houses, floats, diving equipment, game equipment, and lodges are inadequate or lacking.
17. In the absence of funds for enough personnel, the maintenance and operation of areas are naturally deficient.

18. Western Maryland has the greatest need for access roads, particularly around New Germany. The chief problem is not the need of new roads, but hard surfacing and otherwise improving existing roads. Without good roads, patronage of the areas will be limited, however well they are developed.
19. Existing and proposed parks and other recreation areas under Federal, metropolitan, and municipal auspices affect the State's recreation program. The completed and projected Federal C. and O. Canal and Potomac River development, the new park area at Greenbelt, the several parks and recreation centers of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission in metropolitan Washington, the several Baltimore City reservoir watersheds, the Catoctin Recreation area of the National Capital Parks, and the Federal historic reserves in an important way supplement, or will supplement, the State's efforts.
20. Effective modern state park service implies, on the one hand, imaginative planning based on an understanding of the people's interests, and on the other, a very businesslike program of development and operation, with an eye to reasonable revenues for all special services.

Recommendations

(This summary includes related proposals that appeared in the State Planning Commission's special studies, RECREATION IN WESTERN MARYLAND, 1951 and in the PATAPSCO RIVER VALLEY DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1950).

1. In the interest of a systematic development of State recreation policies and in a financial program, a reclassification of Maryland's State areas is proposed to the State, and is followed in this report. The four types of areas set forth in the Master Plan are State parks, State recreation reserves, State historic reserves, and State picnic areas.
2. In accordance with this classification, 34 existing and proposed State areas are recommended in the Master Recreation Plan, including 8 parks, 10 recreation reserves, 10 picnic areas, and 6 historic reserves.
3. This plan provides a system of recreation areas under which there will be a park or major recreation reserve within 25 miles of every sizeable urban community in the

State; will give the citizens of Maryland ownership of several additional sites of scenic, geologic and historic importance, and will not duplicate existing or projected Federal and metropolitan Washington park and recreation programs.

4. New areas proposed as parks are one on Deep Creek Lake, in Garrett County; another on the Choptank River, in Talbot County; and a third on Assateague Island, in Worcester County. As recreation reserves, the southern half of the present Catoctin Recreation Area, Frederick County; a portion of the Seneca Creek Valley in Montgomery County; a section of The Cliffs of Calvert, Calvert County; Point Lookout, St. Mary's County; and The Rocks, Harford County, are newly proposed. A section of Wills Mountain at The Narrows, near Cumberland, is proposed as a new historic reserve. New picnic areas are recommended on Deep Creek Lake, at Selbysport; Mill Run, and Casselman River Bridge, all in Garrett County; and on Dan's Rock and Town Hill in Allegany County.
5. It is recommended that a definite policy be followed in carrying out the plan of acquiring and developing with State funds and personnel only those areas which are of regional or State-wide concern, leaving to the counties and other political subdivisions those responsibilities which are rightfully theirs.
6. Deserving priority in development and expenditure are the proposals for Western Maryland, and particularly in Garrett County, where the development of promising tourist and vacation trade will help build up the economy of the region. Road building around Deep Creek Lake and to the State's recreation areas deserves first attention. In the State at large, the next consideration is the acquisition of several properties which the State cannot afford to lose because of their recreational value. Among these properties are several mentioned above in Item 3.
7. A goal should be set for the early reasonably full development of a State Park in each of the State's three major regions by providing hard surfaced access and internal roads as required, constructing camp sites and cabins, completing beaches and bathhouses, enlarging picnic areas, improving service facilities, and otherwise com-

pleting the parks for good service. The development of the other areas can follow more slowly.

8. Recommended as a primary purpose in the development of the State's recreation program is the aim to bring the public into contact with unspoiled nature under conditions of reasonable comfort, and not to provide a multiplicity of urban type activities.
9. This report commends the establishment of a Division of Parks in the reorganization of the State Department of Forests and Parks. It suggests that there be three regional groups of park personnel to include trained park supervisors and naturalists, as well as maintenance crews to service minor recreation reserves and picnic areas.
10. It is recommended that 41.20 miles of access roads be improved, at an estimated cost of \$1,549,000.
11. The estimated total cost of acquiring the recommended 15,308.6 acres of additional land for parks and recreation areas is \$1,150,000. For development and construction, as proposed in the master plan for 37 areas, the estimate is \$10,809,000. These totals include not only the new proposals developed in this report, but also those given for Western Maryland and the Patapsco River Valley Park in previous reports.
12. The estimated operating costs of the park and recreation system under the Department of Forests and Parks are \$789,000, and the anticipated revenues, \$647,000. This indicates an amount of \$142,000 in operating costs above revenues. Parks are not expected to be profit-making, or even self-maintaining. However, individual facilities, such as bathhouses, swimming pools, parking areas (in some locations), refreshment stands, cabins, boats, and lodges, which are provided at relatively high costs and require relatively expensive operation, should yield a substantial revenue. Therefore, as the State's facilities are improved, charges comparable to those in other states should be maintained.

With the addition of \$1,549,000 for improvement of access roads, the total cost of proposed improvements for the entire State is \$12,358,000. Adding the cost of the land to be acquired, the total is \$13,508,000.

I. THE RECREATIONAL FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE AND OTHER LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

In common with governments at the Federal, county and municipal level, the State develops parks and recreation areas because of its concern with the public welfare. Recreation advances general welfare in several ways.

From one viewpoint, it is a phase of the health program. Camping, hiking, fishing, swimming, outdoor education, games, athletics, crafts and other types of recreation are good for physical and mental health.

Maintaining bodily vigor and relief from worries, stresses and strains, that send so many persons to mental institutions, more than justify investment of tax funds in parks.

It is not stretching the meaning of terms to say that if government is committed to the extension of the right of *the pursuit of happiness*, it is properly concerned with recreation.

Conservation. Such governmental concern extends to the conservation and recovery of natural assets that rightly are the common heritage, as well as to the development of recreational facilities. The conservation of forests and wildlife, the protection of streams, and the purchase of ocean, lake and river fronts are a governmental responsibility. These measures are beyond the means of individuals or private association with a few exceptions, such as that of a Rockefeller acquiring the Palisades of the Hudson as a public park. Private donations to cities of parks, playgrounds and swimming pools are more common.

Division of Governmental Responsibilities for Recreation Areas

A reasonably clear pattern of governmental responsibility for acquiring and developing parks and other recreation areas has emerged. The characteristics of Federal, state, county (or metropolitan) and municipal areas can be identified as a basis of public policy.

The nature of the problems confronting the respective governments is different at several points. While there is no universally accepted administrative agency for recreation within the respective governments, experience unmistakably shows that to be effective, park and recreation

service must have a clear-cut administrative identity, its own budget and its own staff of specially trained personnel.

The identification in this report of the respective governmental roles in recreation will be confined to their roles in developing a system of properties.

The Federal Government

The recognized field of the Government of the United States, generally speaking, embraces areas and sites of national interest and concern. The national parks and national forests, to cite the largest of the properties, either constitute magnificent and rare natural wonders, scenery of grandeur or areas of large expanse meriting forestation and conservation. The Great Smokies, the Everglades, Yosemite, Sequoia National Park, Glacier National Park, Yellowstone, and Bryce Canyon among others need but be mentioned to be recognized as of national interest. There are also numerous historic sites, places of great battles, the birthplaces or homes of national heroes, the scenes of pioneer events or places of discovery and invention that are logically the responsibility of the Federal government. Harpers Ferry is an obvious locality of national concern. Frequently, a national park or forest is located within more than one state and sometimes wholly within one commonwealth. When more than one state is involved, there is all the more reason for Federal responsibility, provided always that the area is of nation-wide interest.

The State

The states have responsibility for acquiring, developing and making available those recreational resources which are neither of national interest on the one hand nor a county or municipal responsibility on the other. In some instances, two states have joined together to develop a natural park area lying within their boundaries. The Palisades Interstate Park of New York and New Jersey is an example. One distinction between the Federal and State responsibilities for an area is the difference in significance or drawing power. Most state parks are limited in patronage to resi-

dents of the sponsoring state or of neighboring states. People may achieve a visit to a national park in a distant state only a few times in a lifetime, if at all, but it is practical to enjoy a state park frequently in a single year.

The state parks and other recreation areas are characterized by mountains, lake or ocean scenery, and contain swimming beaches or pools, camps, nature centers, fishing streams, house-keeping cabins, tent sites, picnic centers, and riding and hiking trails. State reserves have geologic, scenic and historic attractions. Many parks have lodges and inns.

Distribution. State parks differ from national parks in their distribution in relation to population. The new Master Plan for Maryland proposes a state park or other recreation area within twenty-five miles of every urban center of any size. Other states have a distribution of thirty to forty miles .

The accepted primary role of the state recreation area is to provide nature-centered experience. Some state recreation areas also provide facilities common in urban areas; for example, golf courses and play fields, but usually such parks are near cities.

Economic Value. Though the principal objective of a state park system is to provide recreation for the people of the state, a secondary economic role has become very important. Popular state recreation areas attract tourists, vacationists and other visitors. The expenditures of these visitors mean millions of dollars in income to proprietors and employees in the state. These expenditures benefit commercial enterprises principally, but they also assist substantially in helping to maintain the states' parks and are a good financial investment.

County Recreation

The recreational challenge given county governments, especially those in metropolitan areas, is different and more acute than that confronting Federal and state governments.

The county and municipal recreation areas serve the most people. As the statistics in Section 2 of this report show, the greatest concentration of population in Maryland is in metropolitan Washington and metropolitan Baltimore, and this affects not one but several counties.

Urban Decentralization. Metropolitan population is growing faster than are the central cities. Population mobility, caused by widespread car ownership and speedy public transportation, allows decentralization from the cities of residential population and industry, and these are followed by commercial establishments.

Officials, in counties where the economy has been rural or semi-rural, are forced to struggle with a number of simultaneously mounting problems of an urban character including overcrowded schools, increased street or highway traffic, the threat of congestion, shortage of water supply, sewer needs, subdivision control, parking and other questions. Public school requirements alone are staggering.

Newly formed county planning agencies are striving to develop sound patterns of industry, business and residential living in a welter of overwhelming problems, of which recreation is one of the most important. The irony of the city family's escape to the county to find spacious living is that often it ends in a row house with negligible yard space and no nearby park or playground.

Urgency of County Planning. One of the most disheartening and wasteful practices, particularly in metropolitan counties, is the pollution of streams and of bay waters from both industrial and domestic sources. Sound planning at the outset, coupled with vigorous law enforcement, could have saved the beaches and rivers for recreation. Correction of the sewage problems will be slow and costly.

Before it is too late, it behooves every county government in the State and especially those with urban populations to take immediate steps to conserve and protect their forests and other natural areas for fishing, bathing and other recreations. Further, they should designate and speedily acquire sites for neighborhood and community recreation grounds, preferably adjacent to public school sites, bathing beaches, swimming pools, and large parks suitable for camping, picnicking, informal sports and possibly golf.

Transition From Urban To State Setting. While the recreational problem of the rural county differs from that of the state principally in the degree of its obligations, the situation of the metropolitan county is different. The metropolitan county is in the troubled state of transition from semi-rural to urban conditions.

Metropolitan county park and recreation systems occupy nearly the same position today that city parks held fifty years ago. They are not as intensively developed as city parks. However, they have a number of the same facilities found now in city parks and playgrounds. They also have camp sites, nature trails, bridle trails, wild life sanctuaries, large meadows, archery ranges, large scale picnic centers, commanding views, and at times forests. They frequently possess water fronts, unspoiled streams and other natural features rarely feasible in cities.

In counties, where there are few if any incorporated towns, even local parks and play fields must be acquired, developed and administered by county governments with such voluntary assistance as can be obtained from citizen groups. The typical situation, however, is for counties to leave neighborhood and community recreation to the cities and towns within their borders, if they are incorporated. Yet outstanding scenic locations become county projects regardless of their location.

Three Principal Functions. The three principal roles of county recreation and park systems are: (1) acquiring, developing and administering areas of county-wide or inter-community importance; (2) organizing and administering county-wide activities such as athletics, festivals, craft workshops and camps; and (3) stimulating recreational organization and activity throughout the county. The latter function is advisory and includes some servicing of local recreation agencies, official or voluntary. Some county agencies limit themselves to the first and second of these three functions.

From the above facts it is seen that from the standpoint of activities, county recreation differs sharply from that of the state. Except for developing a good nature guide service and organizing occasional nature talks, community sings, camp fires and square dances, state agencies usually do not program activities.

There are one hundred fifty-six county recreation and park agencies in twenty-nine states. Their parks number from one to seventy-eight, and the acreage of the county systems ranges from one acre to thirty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty.¹

Metropolitan Recreation Systems

Most county recreation that is metropolitan in character is administered by county governments and not by special metropolitan authorities. However, there are several systems of the latter character, including those in Boston, Cleveland and Washington, D. C. The last is the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. The types of services offered do not differ essentially from those described for the counties, but their financial support is different. Boston's metropolitan parks are maintained from tax funds based on assessments of the towns and cities benefited, including Boston, as apportioned by the legislature. The Cleveland system is supported by a special tax levy. The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission receives funds from the Federal government as well as the State of Maryland.

Municipal Recreation

The responsibilities of municipal recreation are the most complex of the five systems. In addition they serve the most people. A major responsibility is to organize the community for recreation which is vastly different from administering a property. It includes the networks of sports leagues; musical, dramatic and craft programs; service to churches, civic organizations and semi-public agencies; courses for the training of personnel, professional and volunteer; the promotion of home and family play; and work in institutions. Another exacting responsibility is the operation of activities of a wide variety in and on property under other public and even private jurisdictions such as schools, water bureau property, and industrial land or buildings. These functions on the property of other agencies supplement the administration of the parks, beaches, pools, golf courses, tennis courts, and other facilities under the recreation agency's own jurisdiction.

The city agency provides facilities for all age groups within reasonable access of all homes, recruits and trains personnel with ability and suitable personality for the leadership of people, and cooperates closely with boards of education, planning agencies, and private agencies.

Some cities own park and recreation land lying outside the city limits, which they devote to camp-

¹ National Recreation Association, Recreation and Park Yearbook, 1951.

ing, large scale picnicking, and other interests comparable to those found in county parks.

The municipal recreation program is brought daily and intimately into the lives of the public in their own neighborhoods and on their own streets.

Twilight Zones of Responsibility

From the previous review, it can be seen that the functions of the respective levels of government shade into each other as far as types of areas and interests are concerned. They differ principally with respect to responsibility for organizing, administering, and supervising activities. The municipal agencies carry the greatest responsibility in this respect and the Federal agencies, the least.

In the case of some properties, the lines of responsibility are not obvious. For example, while the Loch Raven watershed lies wholly within Baltimore County, it is a Baltimore City jurisdiction and principally serves the people of Baltimore City. The recreation potentials of the property are several and their benefits would go principally to Baltimore County residents. Whose responsibility is it to develop and make available these potentials? Later in this report joint action between city and county is recommended.

A picnic development on Wills Mountain adjacent to Cumberland might be questioned as a State responsibility. Because of its nearness, the people of Cumberland could benefit more from it than anybody else in the State. The answer is that the site is historically and scenically so outstanding as to be worthy of State-wide interest and State responsibility. It is only an incidental factor that Cumberland adjoins the site.

Most problems of responsibility can be met if areas are very carefully analyzed as to their sig-

nificance, and lines of responsibility are fixed on the basis of well-thought-out-policy. The responsibility for areas in the twilight zone can be determined through cooperative agreements.

Agreements

One of the most effective means of securing additional land for recreation without purchase and of resolving questions of jurisdiction is through negotiations and agreements. Thus county and city donations helped to finance Gambrill and Elk Neck State Parks. In Cincinnati nearly one thousand acres of city land were brought into recreational use by transfer to the Recreation Commission from other municipal departments. Under agreements, game preserves are set up in forests under the jurisdiction of the Department of Forest and Parks by the Department of Game and Inland Fish.

California has worked out numerous agreements among public agencies for the expansion of recreational facilities. Under a ten million dollar appropriation, the State will acquire beaches if the local governmental jurisdiction pays one half the cost or gives land equivalent in value, after which the entire area assembled is leased to the local jurisdiction for operation. California cities have established recreation camps in mountain locations under special use permits from the United States Forest Service. Coast Guard Reservations, an Army swimming pool, flood control basins, private fairgrounds, and other properties have been secured on long term leases or other agreements, and developed and administered by the recreation and park department of Los Angeles.²

² "Expanding Facilities Through Negotiations," Lawrence W. Helgesen in *Parks and Recreation*, May 1952, Page 20.

2. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STATE

The State's characteristics by its principal regions were described in the study **MARYLAND RECREATIONAL AREAS**, published in September 1940, and its detailed economic conditions were outlined in the **ECONOMIC COUNTY DATA BOOK**, published in December 1950. Both documents were produced by the Maryland State Planning Commission. In general, they provide adequate materials with which to indicate the setting for State recreation areas. A brief analysis will suffice for this study.

Significant General Characteristics

In reviewing the State's characteristics, it is worth having in mind that the general culture of a county or region is of interest to the recreationist, whether he is simply visiting a state park, touring by automobile or staying the summer season. The historical and geological attractions; the scenery throughout the region; the industrial and agricultural developments; and the folk ways of the local residents, whether fishermen, mountaineers, farmers or city people, arouse the visitor's curiosity. Hence, State recreation developments, wherever located, are a means of introducing thousands of visitors not simply to an activity

center but to the general life of a wide area in that section of the State where the park is situated.

There are certain general facts about the State important to recreational planning that should be noted before analyzing its regional characteristics.

Variety of Scenery. One significant fact is the variety of its scenic attractions. On the one hand is the immensity of its shore line along the ocean and on Chesapeake Bay. On the other, is the mountainous character of the western counties, particularly Garrett, much of which is 3,000 feet or more above sea level. In between are the sections of rolling hills and gentle valleys.

Wide Distribution of Flora and Fauna. Another general characteristic is the wide distribution of woodland and water areas favorable to game animals and birds, and to fish, accompanied by large populations of many species of interest to hunters, fishermen and nature lovers. Forest game, farm game, and migratory game birds are found throughout the State. While deer, turkey and ruffed grouse are limited in their distribution, fox, gray squirrel, raccoon, opossum, rabbit, woodchuck, fox squirrel, ringneck pheasant, quail, dove, duck and geese are widely distributed, as the records on game kill of the State Game and Inland Fish Commission show. In the year ending June 30, 1950, 120,335 hunting licenses were issued in the State. The least issued in any county was 1,679 in Howard, and the most, 12,334 in Baltimore County. Even though hunting is not permitted in State parks and recreation areas, the abundance of animal and bird life in them or nearby is one of their principal attractions.

Famous for Sea Food and Inland Fishing. Maryland has an enviable reputation in both commercial and amateur fishing. In the Chesapeake Bay region, fishing and the canning of sea food provide a substantial part of the region's income, while in the extreme western part of the State, mountain trout attract thousands of fishermen to tumbling mountain streams, and other species are found in the lakes and ponds. While the extremes in numbers are much greater than in the case of hunters, every county is represented in the 73,128 anglers' licenses issued by the State in 1949-1950.



Typical State Forest Mountain Scenery
Western Maryland



The Cliffs of Calvert, Showing Beach

Points of Interest Everywhere. Every county of the State has famous points of interest to vacationists. They include geological wonders such as The Narrows at Cumberland or The Cliffs of Calvert,³ State forests, historic manufacturing establishments, Indian trails, industries, colleges and laboratories, historic houses or graves, monuments, museums, gardens, churches, race courses and other amusement centers, inns, aged trees such as Wye Oak, military and naval establishments, waterfalls, beaches, parks, bridges, battle-grounds and fish hatcheries.

Thus, it is true of the State, that wherever sound planning dictates, the location of a park or other State recreation area, it will not be very distant from one or more points of special interest.

Features of the Three Geographic Regions

Other factors permitting, the distribution of the State recreation centers should be related to the three geographic areas: the Coastal Plain; the Piedmont Plateau; and the Appalachian Highlands.

The Bay Dominates the Coastal Plain. Within the Coastal Plain lie the following counties: por-

tions of Harford and Baltimore; Anne Arundel; Prince George's; Calvert; Charles; St. Mary's; Cecil; Kent; Queen Anne's; Talbot; Dorchester; Wicomico; Somerset; and Worcester.

There are 31 miles of seacoast, but it is Chesapeake Bay which is the most significant factor. The Bay's great expanse with its numerous tidal basins and coves give rise to the commercial fisheries, oyster trade, sea food packing plants, the fleets of sail boats and motorboats, the estates and private beaches, and the varied harbor centered activities. Yet on the Eastern Shore it is agriculture, principally, that brings in the cash income.

Long and distinguished history and the tradition of gracious living in beautiful colonial homes give special character to the Eastern Shore. The hunters and fishermen are lured to the Coastal area by the abundance of waterfowl and fish.

The southern half of the Eastern Shore is heavily forested; the northern half well cleared and cultivated.

The Western Shore is rolling upland, particularly Southern Maryland. The Calvert County coast is high and rugged, rising to 100 feet above narrow beaches. St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert counties are well forested with second growth trees.

Ocean City, in Worcester County, is the State's largest seaside resort.

Piedmont Plateau. The Piedmont embraces part of Baltimore City, and parts of Harford, Baltimore, Howard, Montgomery and Frederick Counties, and all of Carroll County. Catocin Mountain, 1,000 feet above the Frederick valley, is the western boundary.

The Monocacy, a tributary of the Potomac, and the Patuxent, Patapsco and Susquehanna, all flowing into the Bay, are the principal streams. The rivers have pronounced scenic value, including, of course, the Potomac with its spectacular gorge near Great Falls.

Half in the upland, half in the Coastal Plain, and midway between the north and the south, Baltimore City has developed into a metropolitan center of international importance as a port city of diversified manufacture and trade. Most of the State's industry is concentrated here. Baltimore is, likewise, a leader in education, music, art and

³ A stroller on any one of a dozen beaches below The Cliffs of Calvert may pick up pieces of coral, scallop shell or even bones and other fossils of the Miocene period 15,000,000 years ago.

literature. In many respects Washington, D. C. is virtually a second metropolitan center of Maryland.

The Piedmont contains some of the most productive agricultural land in the State. Among other products, great quantities of dairy products are shipped into Baltimore and Washington. On the other hand, there is much industry, the value of manufactured products rivaling or exceeding agriculture in Montgomery, Howard, Frederick and Carroll counties, and being overwhelmingly greater in Baltimore County.

Suburban population is heavy in Baltimore and Montgomery counties.

Among other points of interest are Baltimore City's reservoirs, Loch Raven and Prettyboy, both in Baltimore County. The Liberty Reservoir is now being built. Its 43 billion gallon capacity will equal that of both the existing basins. The reservoirs are open to fishing and have other recreational possibilities.

The Highlands. The Maryland Highlands are a part of a great Appalachian mountain region which embraces parts of Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and other states as well as Maryland. Political decisions contrived to reduce the north-south distance of the State to almost a vanishing point near Hancock, Washington County,



Lower Falls
Swallow Falls State Park
Typical State Forest Mountain Scenery
Western Maryland

where the Pennsylvania and West Virginia boundaries lie only about two miles apart.

While more than two-thirds of the westernmost counties (Garrett and Allegany are heavily forested), Washington County and the western portion of Frederick, with the highly cultivated Hagerstown and Middleton valleys, are most extensively agricultural.

The region has the second and third largest cities in the State—Cumberland and Hagerstown, both industrial and railroad centers.

Washington County has five State parks, four of them of historical character. Near Boonsboro are the only Maryland caves now being commercially exploited.

The attractions of Garrett and Allegany counties are described in a current special report entitled RECREATION IN WESTERN MARYLAND, A MAJOR ECONOMIC ASSET. The State owns 110,000 acres of forest and hunting grounds, and game refuges in these counties. The mountain elevations of 2,000 to 3,400 feet, fine climate, scenery, huge Deep Creek Lake, historic associations, the spectacular falls and hemlock and pine forests in Swallow Falls State Forest and the views of The Narrows and mountains from Wills Mountain make Western Maryland worthy of comparison to many famous mountain resorts.



View across The Narrows from Site of
Proposed Recreation Area at Wills Mountain near
Cumberland

3. THE POPULATION: ITS GROWTH AND PROSPERITY

Population

Maryland's population has been increasing steadily since 1900, as is evident from Table 1. The percentage increase from 1940 to 1950 in the State's population has been substantially greater than for previous decades; in fact, Maryland ranked seventh among all of the states in the percentage of population increase during the decade 1940 to 1950.

TABLE 1

POPULATION OF MARYLAND, URBAN AND RURAL, 1900-1950

Year	Population	% Increase	Urban	Rural	% Urban
1950	2,343,001	28.6	1,615,902	727,099	69.0
1940	1,821,244	11.6	1,080,351	740,893	59.3
1930	1,631,526	12.5	974,869	656,657	59.8
1920	1,449,661	11.9	869,422	580,239	60.0
1910	1,295,346	9.0	658,192	637,154	50.8
1900	1,188,044		591,206	596,838	49.8

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1940 Census of Population, Second Series; 1950 Census of Population.

It is worthy of note that while the urban population of the State has increased steadily each decade since 1900, the rate of increase has varied. The number of urban places or cities has similarly increased from 14 in 1900 to 33 in 1950. The apparent decline of urban inhabitants between 1930 and 1940 was due to the movement of population into areas which had not yet been classified as urban. This shows up in the great increases of rural non-farm population, which accounted for 20.9%, 25.8% and 27.3% of the State population in the respective years of 1920, 1930 and 1940.

The great jump of urban population to 69% of the State total in 1950, is partly a reflection of the great increase in Maryland's population and partly a result of classifying as urban: (1) in toto the densely settled urban fringe including unincorporated and incorporated areas around cities of 50,000 or more; (2) unincorporated places of 2,500 or more outside any urban fringe. These data indicate that residentially the metropolitan areas of Maryland are expanding and displacing rural uses, although the place of employment for many suburban dwellers is still located in the central areas of the metropolises.

According to the 1950 Census of Population there are 33 urban places in Maryland. These places with their current and past populations are shown in Table 2. It is interesting to note that cities on the outskirts of Washington, D. C. have shown the greatest growth. If some of the areas surrounding Baltimore City, but lying in Baltimore County, had more clearly delineated boundaries, these areas would probably also show a similar rapid growth.

TABLE 2

POPULATION OF URBAN PLACES, 1930-1950

Urban Place	1950	1940	1930	% Ch 1940-1
Aberdeen.....	2,944	1,525	1,240	93.0
Annapolis.....	10,047	9,542	12,531	5.3
Baltimore.....	949,708	859,100	804,874	10.5
Bel Air.....	2,578	1,885	1,650	36.8
Bladensburg.....	2,899	1,220	816	137.6
Brentwood.....	3,523	2,433	1,842	44.8
Brunswick.....	3,752	3,856	3,671	-2.7
Cambridge.....	10,351	10,102	8,544	2.5
Capitol Heights.....	2,729	2,036	1,611	34.0
Chestertown.....	3,143	2,760	2,809	13.9
Cheverly.....	3,318	996	.....	233.1
College Park.....	11,170	.....	.....	.....
Crisfield.....	3,688	3,908	3,850	-5.6
Cumberland.....	37,679	39,483	37,747	-4.6
Easton.....	4,836	4,528	4,092	6.8
Eastport.....	4,594	.....	.....	.....
Elkton.....	5,245	3,518	3,331	49.1
Ellicott City—Cella ..	3,364	.....	.....	.....
Frederick.....	18,142	15,802	14,434	14.8
Frostburg.....	6,876	7,659	5,588	-10.2
Greenbelt.....	7,074	2,831	.....	149.9
Hagerstown.....	36,260	32,491	30,861	11.6
Havre de Grace.....	7,809	4,967	3,985	57.2
Hyattsville.....	12,308	6,575	4,264	18.7
Laurel.....	4,482	2,823	2,532	58.9
Mount Rainier.....	10,989	4,830	3,832	127.5
Pocomoke City.....	3,191	2,739	2,609	16.5
Riverdale.....	5,530	2,330	1,533	137.3
Rockville.....	6,934	2,047	1,460	238.7
Salisbury.....	15,141	13,313	10,997	13.7
Takoma Park.....	13,341	8,938	6,415	49.3
Westernport.....	3,431	3,565	3,440	-3.8
Westminster.....	6,140	4,692	4,463	30.9

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population.

Table 3 shows the population changes by county in Maryland for the years 1920 to 1950. A comparison of the changes in population during the 1940-1950 decade with the changes over the 30-year period shows a consistent pattern. The five

TABLE 3
MARYLAND POPULATION BY COUNTY, 1920-1950

County	1950	1940	1930	1920	% Change 1940-1950
Allegany.....	89,556	86,973	79,098	69,938	3.0
Anne Arundel	117,392	68,375	55,167	43,408	71.7
Baltimore.....	270,273	155,825	124,565	74,817	73.4
Baltimore City	949,708	859,100	804,874	733,826	10.5
Calvert.....	12,100	10,484	9,528	9,744	15.4
Caroline.....	18,234	17,549	17,387	18,652	3.9
Carroll.....	44,907	39,054	35,978	34,245	15.0
Cecil.....	33,356	26,407	25,827	23,612	26.3
Charles.....	23,415	17,612	16,166	17,705	32.9
Dorchester....	27,815	28,006	26,813	27,895	-0.7
Frederick.....	62,287	57,312	54,440	52,541	8.7
Garrett.....	21,259	21,981	19,908	19,678	-3.3
Harford.....	51,782	35,060	31,603	29,291	47.7
Howard.....	23,119	17,175	16,169	15,826	34.6
Kent.....	13,677	13,465	14,242	15,026	1.6
Montgomery	164,401	83,912	49,206	34,921	95.9
Prince George's	194,182	89,490	60,095	43,347	117.0
Queen Anne's	14,579	14,476	14,571	16,001	0.7
St. Mary's....	29,111	14,626	15,189	16,112	99.0
Somerset.....	20,745	20,965	23,382	24,602	-1.0
Talbot.....	19,428	18,784	18,583	18,306	3.4
Washington..	78,886	68,838	65,882	59,694	14.6
Wicomico.....	39,641	34,530	31,229	28,165	14.8
Worcester.....	23,148	21,245	21,624	22,309	9.0
Total.....	2,343,001	1,821,244	1,631,526	1,449,661	28.6

Source: Maryland State Planning Commission, Population in Maryland, 1790-1949.

U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population.

counties showing the largest percentage increases in 1950 over 1940 are, in order of magnitude: Prince George's; St. Mary's; Montgomery; Baltimore; and Anne Arundel, which counties, with the exception of St. Mary's, also had the greatest gains from 1920 to 1940. St. Mary's County has evidenced rapid growth recently, but not in the more distant past, for it lost inhabitants from 1920 to 1930, and from 1930 to 1940. Its spectacular population increase is due primarily to the establishment of the United States Patuxent Naval Air Station, and this installation will undoubtedly be the cause of further population growth as well as economic development in St. Mary's County. As for the other four counties, they all have something in common, and that is their being located adjacent to large population concentrations.

The non-white proportion of the population in the State has varied between 19.8% and 16.6% since 1900. It would appear that the percentage

is tending to stabilize at approximately 17%. When the data from the 1950 Census of the Population are made available, further evidence of this trend should be indicated. In Table 4, the percentage of the State's white and non-white population is shown.

TABLE 4
MARYLAND POPULATION, WHITE AND NON-WHITE, 1900-1940

Year	Population	% White	% Non-White
1940.....	1,821,244	83.4	16.6
1930.....	1,631,526	83.0	17.0
1920.....	1,449,661	83.1	16.9
1910.....	1,295,346	82.0	18.0
1900.....	1,188,044	80.2	19.8

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1940 Census of Population, Second Series.

The distribution of the non-white population is not uniform throughout the State. The Baltimore Metropolitan Area, composed of Baltimore City, Baltimore County, and Anne Arundel County, contained 64.4% of the non-white population in 1940, while Baltimore City alone had 55% of the State's total (see Table 5). The Maryland counties of

TABLE 5
NON-WHITE POPULATION OF MARYLAND BY COUNTY, 1940

County	Number	Percent
Allegany.....	1,322	.4
Anne Arundel.....	17,851	5.9
Baltimore City.....	166,395	55.0
Baltimore.....	10,530	3.5
Calvert.....	4,880	1.6
Caroline.....	3,447	1.1
Carroll.....	2,081	.7
Cecil.....	2,356	.8
Charles.....	7,228	2.4
Dorchester.....	8,089	2.7
Frederick.....	4,705	1.6
Garrett.....	5	.....
Harford.....	3,984	1.3
Howard.....	2,806	.9
Kent.....	4,061	1.3
Montgomery.....	8,926	2.9
Prince George's.....	16,273	5.4
Queen Anne's.....	4,347	1.4
St. Mary's.....	4,725	1.6
Somerset.....	7,061	2.3
Talbot.....	5,736	1.9
Washington.....	1,790	.6
Wicomico.....	7,495	2.5
Worcester.....	6,670	2.2
Total.....	302,763	100.0

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1940 Census of Population.

Prince George's and Montgomery together had 25,199 non-whites or 6.3% of the total non-whites in the State.

The trends in population accent the need of State areas for recreation. More and more Marylanders find their work in urban centers and a majority of them live in urban communities, even allowing for some decentralization of residence. State parks are more needed than ever before as an antidote to the limitations and artificialities of the cities and the strains of industry and business. The distribution of population provides a partial guide for the location of additional parks.

The mounting concentration of residents in metropolitan Washington and Baltimore indicates the need for extensive park and recreation areas of varied character in these regions. The counties and the State, together with the Federal government, in the case of the District of Columbia, share responsibility for meeting the need.

Economic Growth of the State

The best measure of the economic growth of Maryland is provided by *value added by manufacture*. According to the Bureau of the Census, *value added by manufacture* provides the best census measure of the relative economic importance of manufacturing in different industries and different areas. It measures the approximate value created in the process of manufacture, that is, the contribution of manufacturing establishments to the value of finished manufactured products.⁴

A recent study by the Maryland State Planning Commission showed that value added by manufacture in Maryland increased from \$245,998,000 in 1921 to \$1,138,407,000 in 1947. Using the figure for 1921 as a base figure equal to 100, the index for value added by manufacture is as follows for the indicated years: 1921—100; 1929—168.2; 1939—171.0; and 1947—462.8.

During the same period (1921-1947), the number of manufacturing establishments decreased from 3,120 to 2,825, while the number of production workers and wages increased 106,692 to 188,639 and \$110,760,516 to \$457,704,000, respectively. This indicates an increase in the average size of manufacturing establishment in the State.

It is interesting to compare the growth of durable and non-durable industry in Maryland. Industries in the durable category are roughly producers of goods which have a long-term utility. Included in this classification are such industries as: primary metals; electrical machinery; transportation equipment; and furniture and fixtures. Non-durable industries, however, produce consumer goods generally and this classification includes tobacco manufactures, textile products, food and kindred products, and apparel and related products.

From 1921 to 1947, the durable industry in the State has developed at a much more rapid rate than non-durable goods production. The per cent of increase for the former was 500.0% during this period, while the corresponding figure for the latter was 280.9%. Since the non-durable industries accounted for a greater portion of the value added by manufacture in 1921, the rapid rate of increase of the durable industries has had the effect of bringing these two groups into a more equitable position. Thus, if the value added by manufacture by Maryland industry from 1921 to 1947 is apportioned between the two groups the results are as follows:⁵

Year	1921	1929	1939	1947
Durable Goods	37.4%	39.0%	47.3%	48.6%
Non-durable Goods....	62.6%	61.0%	52.7%	51.4%
Total.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

It is evident that the importance of durable industry has been gaining ground at the expense of non-durable industry tending toward an approximate 50-50 division. From a theoretical point of view, such a diversification of industry indicates that a good economic base exists in the area. In times of recession it is the durable industry group generally, which bears the greatest burden of unemployment, while the non-durable group provides some degree of stability. On the other hand, when the economy is operating under full-employment conditions, then the durable goods industries provide substantial income and employment.

⁴ U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1947 Census of Manufactures.

⁵ Maryland State Planning Commission, Growth of Manufactures in Maryland, 1921-1947, March 1951.

An indication of the relative importance of the different industry groups in Maryland is indicated by the data of the 1947 Census of Manufactures. The leading industry groups and the amount of value added by manufacture in each industry in 1947 shows the following:

Food and kindred products.....	\$189,486,000
Primary metals.....	158,532,000
Transportation equipment.....	150,823,000
Chemicals and allied products	142,559,000
Apparel and allied products	93,695,000
Fabricated metals.....	83,150,000

The Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond⁶ recently provided an estimate of the amount of tourist expenditures in Maryland, spent by residents and out-of-State tourists. The estimate, which is based on data supplied the Bank by the Automobile Manufacturers Association, places the 1950 figure at \$80,000,000. In comparison with the figures shown above for the leading industry groups, the tourist trade is seen to be of the same order of magnitude. A further breakdown of the \$80,000,-000 is given by the Reserve Bank's publication with the following proportions approximating the distribution among various types of businesses: 21% for restaurants; 20% for transportation; 20% for hotels and other lodging; 8% for amusements, 6% for confectioneries; and 25% for miscellaneous retail purchases.

Agriculture

From 1945 to 1950 the number of farms in the State decreased from 41,275 to 36,107 and the number of acres devoted to farming in Maryland also decreased during the period from 4,199,859 to 4,055,529 acres. On the other hand, the value of land buildings per average farm increased from \$8,596 to \$14,212. The value of farm products sold by Maryland farmers amounted to \$137,095,-409 in 1944 and rose to \$172,157,401 in 1949. These totals were distributed among various sources as follows:

⁶ Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Monthly Review, May 1951.

TABLE 6
VALUE OF MARYLAND PRODUCTS SOLD BY SOURCE, 1944-1949

	1944	1949
All crops sold	\$ 51,362,428	\$ 54,413,352
All livestock and products sold	85,076,927	116,685,765
Forest products sold.....	656,054	1,058,284
Total	\$137,095,409	\$172,157,401

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Agriculture.

In 1949, 19,598 farms expended \$26,431,499 for hired labor, approximately \$1,350 per farm.

The five leading counties in the State, according to the average value per farm in 1950, including both land and buildings, are as follows:

Montgomery.....	\$32,566
Baltimore.....	26,653
Howard.....	24,929
Talbot.....	23,087
Kent.....	21,701

The five leading counties in the State in the value of farm products sold in 1949 are as follows:

Frederick.....	\$16,087,464
Worcester.....	14,301,095
Wicomico.....	12,746,203
Carroll	11,433,436
Montgomery.....	10,778,314

This review of the economic development of the State is evidence of the wealth that has been created in trade, manufacture, and agriculture.

In terms of *effective buying income* the per family figure in 1949 ranged from \$1,960 to \$6,799 in the counties of the State. In all but five counties, the amount was over \$3,000.⁷

Bank deposits in 1949 were \$1,664,332,000. New passenger car registration rose from 51,319 in 1940 to 69,985 in 1950. Retail sales tax collections totaled \$28,462,459.92.

Through their labor, the people have earned some of the joys of leisure. It is right that a portion of their earnings should go into wholesome recreation.

⁷ Maryland State Planning Commission, Economic County Data Book for Maryland, December 1950.

4. ANALYSIS OF THE EXISTING PARK AND RECREATION AREAS

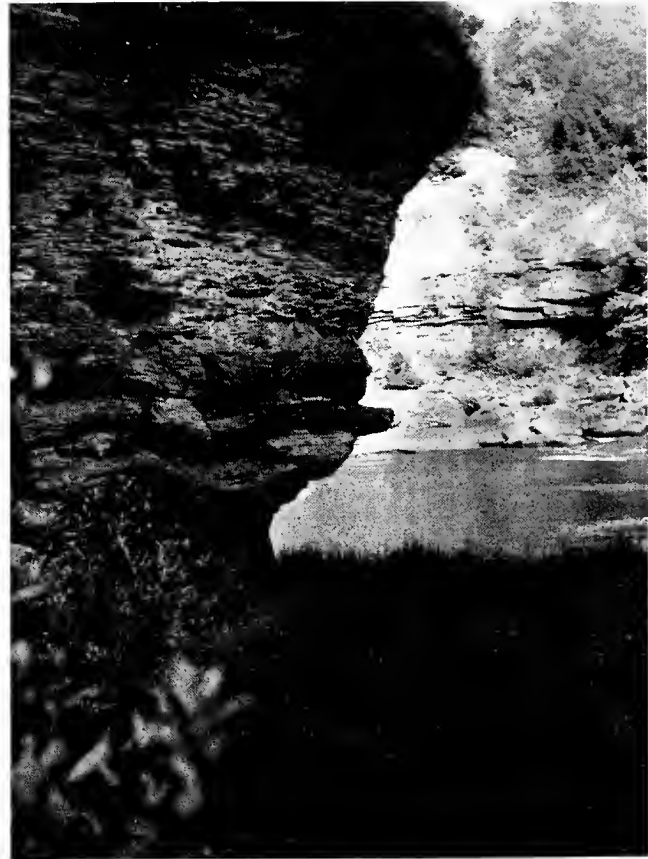
Classification of Public Areas

The use of terms in referring to state parks and other areas is not academic but a necessary method of identification for the benefit of legislators, public officials, and the participating public. Thus a state park carries the idea of an area having such unusual, possibly superlative, drawing power that a heavy patronage of it can be expected. If the attendance is to be heavy, then certain facilities for the convenience, comfort and enjoyment of the public, possibly income producing, are justified although they would not be necessary in another state area where recreational use is incidental.

At the present time, to cite examples, the term *state park* is applied in Maryland to areas such as Patapsco and Gambrill, which have scenic qual-



Muddy Creek Falls
Swallow Falls State Park



Swallows' Nesting Rock
Swallow Falls State Park

ity and drawing power, several fairly small sites of historic importance, and most recently to a 100-acre area at Lonaconing, which appears destined to serve only nearby residents. On the other hand, the term *recreation area* appears to be fittingly applied to New Germany, and Pleasant Valley in Garrett County since the areas in question, though excellent, are not superb in their attractions. These facts will serve to illustrate the need to designate the various areas with the most appropriate classification.

With minor amendments and considerable condensation, the classifications followed in the State Planning Commission's study MARYLAND RECREATIONAL AREAS, in 1940, will be observed in this report. They are briefly summarized as follows:

1. Areas in which recreational use is recognized as primary:

State Parks. State Parks should be tracts of exceptional scenic interest. An ample site is important. A State Park should not be so difficult to reach, or so remote from centers of population or flows of motor traffic as to make its use dubious. Other requirements for a State Park include accessibility to considerable numbers of people, agreeable climate and freedom from unhealthful features. Water plays so important a part in many forms of recreation that the presence of a body of water or of a usable stream is almost essential for a well-rounded State Park.

State Recreational Reserves. The term *Recreational Reserve* may be applied to non-urban areas whose sole or primary function is recreational, but which do not approximate State Park scenic standards. Some such reserves will be under State jurisdiction; others may be county or municipal areas.

State Parkways. State Parkways are in effect elongated parks, their use being primarily for pleasure travel, although they may include the development of such incidental uses as picnic grounds and wayside areas.

State Waysides. State Waysides are small tracts located adjacent or near to well-traveled highways, intended to provide pleasant spots where motorists may rest and relax. Sometimes a picnic area is provided, or there may be an overlook for enjoyment of an exceptional view.

2. Areas in which recreational use is recognized as secondary or incidental.

State Forests. State Forests usually comprise lands better suited for raising of timber than for cultivated or grazing crops; lands submarginal for agriculture because of low fertility, poor drainage, excessive stoniness, or rough topography. In Maryland, as generally elsewhere, public forests recognize multiple use: timber cropping and management for sustained yield; water and soil conservation; mitigation of floods; game conservation; and recreation.

Special use areas are sometimes designated as wilderness areas, forest reserves, game refuges, and recreational sites, within which timber cropping is subordinate or nonexistent.

ent. Thus, forests are essentially utilitarian, but recreation is one of several recognized appropriate uses.

By their very nature, State Forests, with recreation as only one of several functions, tend to be much less intensively used than is the case with State Parks, where recreation is of primary importance. Thus, in State Forests, recreation tends to be characterized by rather small tracts devoted to concentrated use, such as picnicking, and by extensive uses such as fishing, hunting, camping, hiking, riding, coasting and skiing.

Wherever conditions seem to be such as to justify development of a fairly large area in a State Forest, to be devoted to a number of recreational uses, such a tract should be separated and designated as a State Park or Recreational Reserve, according to its qualitative merit.

Other State Reserves. Recreational reserves have already been defined. There may be, however, various other types of reserves, descriptive adjectives indicating the type of emphasis: historic, archeologic, biologic, geologic, scenic, forest, botanic, and possibly other designations.⁸

Inventory of Public Non-Urban Areas

Table 7 includes Federal, State and municipally-owned areas, and brings up to date the inventory of 1940.⁹ The present classifications of these areas are utilized. Proposed changes will be given later in this report.

Five areas are listed in the table that did not appear in 1940; Gathland, a memorial to newspaper correspondents; Lonaconing, a small area at the foot of Dan's Mountain in the Georges' Creek Valley; Sandy Point, under development as the principal Chesapeake Bay Beach Park; Wye Oak, the major attraction of which is a magnificent white oak tree over 400 years old; and The Rocks, a picturesque area in Harford County, 30 miles from Baltimore, in which lofty, massive rock formations are the feature. Acquisition of The Rocks area is incomplete, and the only developments are paths long used for access to The Rocks themselves.

⁸ In the recommendations of this report in Section 9, the classifications of State Parkways and Waysides are not utilized as there are no recommendations on such facilities but a classification of State Picnic Areas is added and utilized.

⁹ Maryland State Planning Commission 1940, Maryland Recreational Areas, Pages 14-15.

TABLE 7
PUBLIC NON-URBAN AREAS IN MARYLAND WHEREIN RECREATION HAS A RECOGNIZED PLACE

<i>Number</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Recreation Status</i>	<i>Recreational Use Emphasis</i>	<i>Elevation above Sea Level</i>
1	Ft. McHenry National Monument* and Historic Shrine	Baltimore City	48	National Park Service	Secondary	Historic Site	0'-20'
2	Antietam National Battlefield Site	Washington	54	National Park Service	Secondary	Historic Site	0'-500'
3	Monocacy National Military Park Project	Frederick	0	Authorized by Congress	Undeveloped		
4	Chesapeake & Ohio Canal	Montgomery	4,275	National Park Service	Primary	Day Use	0'-600'
5	George Washington Parkway	Montgomery and Prince George's	1,277	National Park Service	Primary	Day Use	0'-600'
6	Catoctin Recreation Demonstration Area	Frederick	9,888	National Capital Parks	Primary	Org. Camp & Day Use	500'-1,800'
7	Patapsco State Park	Baltimore and Howard	1,582	Dept. Forests and Parks	Primary	Day Use and Camp	50'-540'
8	Elk Neck State Park	Cecil	995	Dept. Forests and Parks	Primary	Day and Vacation Use	0'-220'
9	Gambrill State Park	Frederick	1,088	Dept. Forests and Parks	Primary	Day Use	1,020'-1,620'
10	Fort Frederick State Park	Washington	270	Dept. Forests and Parks	Primary	Day, Camp & Hist.	370'-560'
11	Washington Monument State Park	Washington & Frederick	96	Dept. Forests and Parks	Primary	Day Use and Hist.	1,320'-1,540'
12	Fort Tonoloway State Park	Washington	20	Dept. Forests and Parks	Undeveloped		580'-620'
13	Savage River State Forest	Garrett	51,475	Dept. Forests and Parks	Secondary	Day and Vacation Use	1,400'-3,050'
14	Swallow Falls State Forest	Garrett	5,905	Dept. Forests and Parks	Primary	Day and Vacation Use	2,360'-2,960'
15	Potomac State Forest	Garrett	12,057	Dept. Forests and Parks	Secondary	Day and Vacation Use	1,510'-3,010'
16	Green Ridge State Forest	Allegany	20,446	Dept. Forests and Parks	Secondary	Day and Vacation Use	470'-2,000'
17	Elk Neck State Forest	Cecil	3,762	Dept. Forests and Parks	Negligible		40'-306'
18	Cedarville State Forest	Pr. George's and Charles	3,510	Dept. Forests and Parks	Incidental	Day Use and Camp	155'-245'
19	Doncaster State Forest	Charles	1,464	Dept. Forests and Parks	Incidental	Day Use and Camp	70'-115'
20	Pocomoke State Forest	Worcester	12,877	Dept. Forests and Parks	Secondary	Day Use	0'-50'
21	Maryland-National Capital Parks	Prince George's and Montgomery	748	Md.-Nat. Capital Park & Planning Commission	Primary	Day Use	10'-300'
22	Cunningham Tract (Pleasant Valley)	Garrett	1,904	University of Maryland	Primary	Org. Camp & Day Use	2,000'-2,900'
23	Green Hill Tower	Somerset	2½	Dept. Forests and Parks	Secondary	Day Use	15'-21'
24	Negro Mountain Tower	Garrett	1½	Dept. Forests and Parks	Secondary	Day Use	3,075'-3,082'
25	St. Mary's City Restoration	St. Mary's	¾	Md. Tercentenary Memorial Commission	Secondary	Historic Site	0'-25'
26	Fort Smallwood	Anne Arundel	100	Baltimore City Pk. Board	Primary	Day Use	Sea Level
27	Fort Armistead	Baltimore City	40	Baltimore City Pk. Board	Undeveloped		Sea Level
28	Loch Raven Watershed	Baltimore	9,686	Balto. City Water Dept.	Incidental	Day Use	160'-500'
29	Pretty Boy Watershed	Baltimore	8,873	Balto. City Water Dept.	Incidental	Day Use	400'-840'
30	Frederick Watershed	Frederick	6,000	City of Frederick	Secondary	Day Use	600'-1,865'
31	Gathland State Park	Washington & Frederick	101	Dept. Forests and Parks	Undeveloped	Historic Site	930'
32	Lonaconing Recreation Area	Allegany	100	Dept. Forests and Parks	Primary	Day Use	
33	Sandy Point State Park	Anne Arundel	725	Dept. Forests and Parks	Primary	Day Use	
34	Wye Oak State Park	Talbot	1½	Dept. Forests and Parks	Primary	Historic Site	
35	The Rocks	Harford	82	Dept. Forests nad Parks	Primary	Geologic	

* Federal shrine in Baltimore.

TABLE 7—Continued
PUBLIC NON-URBAN AREAS IN MARYLAND WHEREIN RECREATION HAS A RECOGNIZED PLACE

Roads (Miles)	Picnic Areas	Picnic Tables	Fireplaces	Comfort Station	Hiking Trails (Miles)	Trail Lodges	Lookout Towers	Views, Scenic	Bridle Paths (Miles)	Stables	Vacation Cabins	Camping	Hunting	Wildlife Reserve	Group Camps	Play Areas	Ball Fields	Recreation Buildings	Historic Sites	Museums	Lakes	Streams	Beaches	Bathhouses	Boathouses	Fishing	Number
																			1	3							1
																			1								2
																											3
	F				F																						4
30								x	x			F							x		2				F	x	5
31.5	2	44	11	x	52	F		x						5	3		x			x		1		F		x	6
7	1	175	130	x	25	4	1	x	10	F										1		1				x	7
6	x	50	16	x	10			x			9	x					1	1	F				2	1	F	x	8
6	1	76	36	x	15			x	2								1	1	1	1	1	1				x	9
1.5	1	30	9	x	1			x				x					1	1	1	1	1	1				x	10
1	1	57	26	x	1.5	1	1	x											1	1	x						11
								x											1								12
35	4	115	32	x	30		1	x	20		18	x	x	4					1			1	7	1	1	x	13
15	3	110	35	x	12			x	8		14	x	x	1		F		1		x	1	10	1	1	F	x	14
10	1	6	2		8			x	5			x	x	1			1				1	6				x	15
40		4		x	40		1	x	20			x	x	4								5				x	16
													x									1					17
5	5	22	12	x	10							x	x	x								3					18
3	3	6	4		2							x	x									3					19
9.5	2	30	7	x	5							x	x	4		x						2	x	x		x	20
8	12	50	20						15	5							4	8				4					21
3	1	41	40	x	2	2		x							1	1	1	2			1		1	1		x	22
	1	5	3	x			1																				23
	1	4	3	x			1	x																			24
																			1								25
0.5	x	40		x				x		1						1	2						1	1		x	26
								x																		x	27
8	2	5	2	x				x													1	1				x	28
3	1	5		x				x													1	1				x	29
15	2	20	10	x	10		2	x	10				x								1	1				x	30
																											31
	1	15	10	x																		1					32
																											33
																											34
					x			x														1					35

F—Future.

x—Existent.



Proposed Beach, Elk Neck State Park

Other than these additions, there have been no striking changes in the parks and recreation areas since 1940. There have been some additions to the area of Patapsco State Park and Gambrill State Park; and large additions to Elk Neck State Park and the Savage River, Potomac, and Pocomoke Forests. Picnic facilities have been very greatly increased at Patapsco, Elk Neck, Gambrill, New Germany, Herrington Manor, and Swallow Falls. There are four more housekeeping cabins at Herrington Manor. As yet, the State has no large park approaching adequate development.

Maryland-Washington Metropolitan Parks

The extensive park plan and present developments of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission are designed to serve the rapidly growing metropolitan population in Montgomery and Prince George's counties. This program definitely modifies the obligations of the Department of Forests and Parks in the geographic area served and to be served by the Commission.

The areas acquired and to be acquired under the Commission's plan are shown on the General

Park Plan.¹⁰ The plan embraces eight stream valleys in the two counties and an ultimate 7,942 acres of park land. Already acquired are 2,801 acres of which 1,302 lie in Prince George's County along Sligo Creek, Northwest Branch, Anacostia River, and Paint Branch; and 1,499 acres are located along Rock Creek, Cabin John Creek, Little Falls Branch, Sligo Creek, and Northwest Branch. Of the 5,141 acres to be acquired, 3,993 are within six valleys located in Montgomery County, while 1,148 acres lie within four valleys in Prince George's County.

Under its authority, the Commission not only designates and acquires park land, it also develops recreation units. Thus it has developed 29 recreation units varying in acreage from 1.5 to 110 acres, and totalling 530.6 acres, all but two units and 17 acres lying within Montgomery County. Among these centers are two golf courses, two playgrounds, three parkways, one community center and twenty-one recreation centers. The recreation units bring the total park and recreation acreage acquired to date to 3,331.6 acres, of which 2,012.6 acres are within Montgomery County and 1,319 in Prince George's County.

The range of intensive development of the existing park and recreation areas in the metropolitan system around Washington is indicated in the following table:

TABLE 8
FACILITIES IN PARK AND RECREATION CENTERS, MARYLAND-WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, 1951

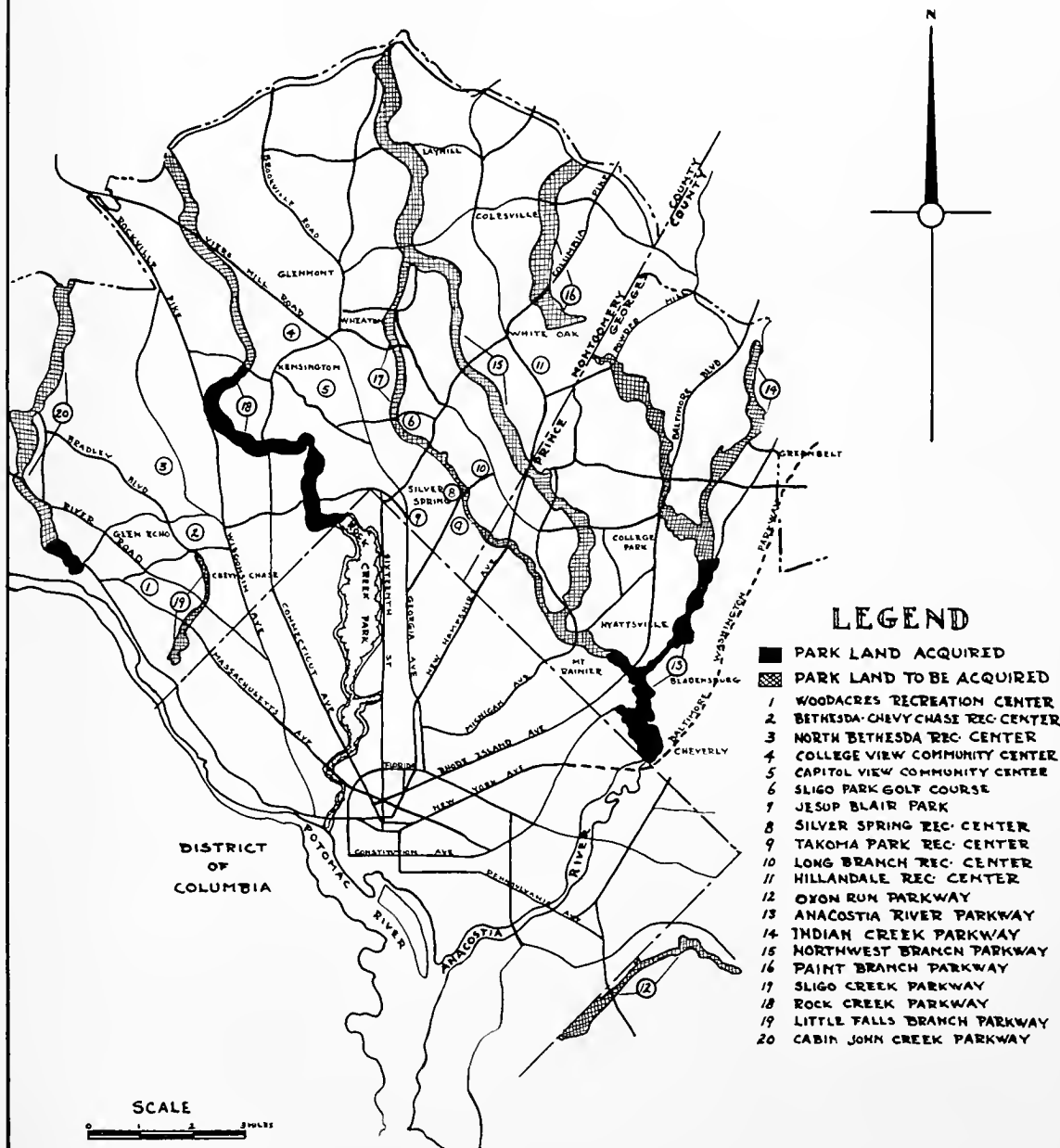
	Montgomery County	Pr. George's County	Total
Picnic areas	14	6	20
Picnic tables	109	24	133
Outdoor fireplaces.....	37	14	51
Bridle paths	15 miles	3 miles	18 miles
Riding stable.....	1	.....	1
Children's playlots	17	8	25
Community buildings.....	16	1	17
Baseball fields	41	9	50
Football fields.....	10	3	13
Public golf courses.....	2	.....	2

From the facts given above, it is apparent that the metropolitan area of Washington now has a widely distributed and substantially developed system of parks and recreation areas, and that more are in prospect. The greater development is in Montgomery County, but this is counterbal-

¹⁰ The statistics in this review are based on a mimeographed summary issued by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, December 1951.

GENERAL PARK PLAN

WASHINGTON-MARYLAND METROPOLITAN DISTRICT



anced by the relative accessibility of Chesapeake shore points to Prince George's residents. The developed facilities range from the informal, such as riding trails and picnic centers, to such highly urban structures and areas as community buildings and baseball fields.

The Federal interest in the recreational development under the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission is shown by its one third outright grant of funds plus a two thirds loan for eight years without interest for the acquisition of park lands along the tributaries of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers as set forth in the Capper-Cramton Act of 1930.

Existing and Proposed Federal Park And Recreation Developments

Federal properties now given to recreation or

to be so used include the lower C. & O. Canal between Georgetown and Great Falls, including the Great Falls area, the proposed Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Parkway extending 160 miles from Seneca Creek to Cumberland, the Catoctin Recreational Demonstration Area in Frederick County, the historic sites, Antietam Battlefield, Monocacy Battlefield, and Fort McHenry, and lands recently acquired near Greenbelt of 1,100 acres.

1. **Lower Section C. & O. Canal.** The canal property between Great Falls and the Capitol is a recreational waterway given to horseback riding, canoeing, hiking, and picnicking. At Great Falls, the old tavern has been made over into a museum, concession and headquarters. Water has been restored to the Canal, picnic areas have been developed,



**Picnic Area
Great Falls, Maryland**

and parking has been provided for 650 cars. Picnicking, nature and historic tours under the guidance of a naturalist, fishing, boating, and the opportunity to view the beauty of the falls and river are among the attractions that bring 7,000 or more persons on Saturdays and Sundays. Over a period of time an average of 500 cars per day arrive at this center.

2. **Proposed Parkway.** A detailed report on the proposed parkway along the C. & O. Canal was filed with the House of Representatives by the Department of the Interior August 7, 1950.¹¹ The canal right-of-way, now owned by the United States, contains some 5,253 acres and varies in width from 30 to 900 feet, with an average width of 230 feet.

The proposal is to locate the parkway in several different ways in relation to the existing prism of the canal bed. In most locations, locks, valuable as examples of excellent and interesting construction, would be by-passed. This would also be true of a number of stretches of the Canal to be refilled with water and restored for recreational use. In some instances, sections of the tow path would be incorporated in the parkway; elsewhere, they would be left to riders and hikers. In some cases the tow path and a part of the prism would be incorporated in the parkway construction. In others the entire prism would be obliterated by the parkway. The tunnel near Paw Paw would be used as a two-lane parkway since it is ample for the purpose.

The route has pronounced historic, scenic and recreational values throughout virtually its entire length. However, a number of sites are of such superior recreational significance that they have been selected for special development. These locations are as follows:¹²

- a. **Dam No. 2.** This is a mile downstream from the mouth of Seneca Creek where a

picnic area is now maintained. The attraction is the expanse of slack water created by the dam and the consequent fishing and boating opportunities. The Canal is restored from this point downstream eight miles to Great Falls.

- b. **Monocacy River.** The mouth of the Monocacy is held to be a very appropriate site for a large recreation area, particularly because of the nearness of the picturesque aqueduct, the longest on the Canal.
- c. **Harper's Ferry.** This is proposed for an extensive recreation and overnight camping area, located well above flood level beneath the batteries of the Civil War period.
- d. **Widewater Sector.** This term is applied to the sections of canal and river where canal feeder dams Nos. 4 and 5 have created slack waters of 11 and 9 miles. Recreation areas are proposed at Shepherds-town, Falling Waters, Four Locks, and Big Pool. Development of the Big Pool and adjacent sections of the canal would be tied in with Fort Frederick State Park. It is proposed to feed water from the Pool into a five and one half mile stretch of the canal for boating, canoeing, and fishing; and to install parking and toilet facilities on Big Pool. It may be possible to install a small parking area on the Pool for the accommodation of fishermen and picnickers in the near future without waiting for the endorsement and development of the canal parkway project as a whole. Not only an expansion of the present recreational uses of this area, which already has summer cottages, fishing and picnicking at various locations, but an appeal to the tourist trade is in prospect.
- e. **Little Orleans.** A picnic area is proposed at the confluence of Fifteen Mile Creek and the Potomac River in a section of great natural beauty.
- f. **Paw Paw Tunnel.** East of the tunnel near Paw Paw, which is 3,080 feet long, picnicking and parking areas are proposed. This location with its rugged terrain and historic interest is adjacent to a large section of the Green Ridge State Forest.
- g. **Cumberland.** A historic museum with both indoor and outdoor exhibits is proposed at Cumberland, the terminus of the Canal and projected parkway.

¹¹C. & O. Canal Report, 81st Congress, 2nd Session, House Document No. 687.

¹²See Section 9 for alternative State proposals.



Picnic Shelter, Proposed Maryland State Section
Catoctin Recreation Reserve

3. **Catoctin Recreational Area.** This area of nearly 10,000 acres in the Catoctin Mountains is one of thirty-three demonstration areas throughout the United States, featuring welfare camps, which were developed by the Federal government as a demonstration of the suitability of submarginal land for recreation. It was purchased in 1935 by the Resettlement Administration on recommendation of the Extension Service of the University of Maryland. The State of Maryland agreed to accept the area when the government was prepared to turn it over. The Maryland area differs from those in other states in that it contains a camp utilized by the President as a retreat from the cares of office. It is not evident that the present White House administration wishes to give up the retreat to which President Franklin D. Roosevelt gave the name of SHANGRI LA.

The President's camp is one of three rather elaborately developed camps, constructed on a unit scheme, each camp having its swimming pool, central kitchen, and dining hall and playing field. Each unit has a recreational lodge with an outdoor kitchen. For some years one of the camps has been rented to an organization for crippled children, and

is equipped with electric lights among other facilities. Another has been taken for the season principally by the Girl Scouts. A number of different organizations have had opportunity to rent the two camps for weekends before and after the regular season. The President's camp is maintained by a year-round staff, independent of the National Capital Parks, which has responsibility for the area as a whole, and which furnishes it with electricity, water supply and maintenance of access roads.

In this very beautiful Catoctin area, which is heavily wooded, high, scenic, with excellent fishing and abundant flora and fauna, there is a third type of intensive development, a public picnic area a little south of Maryland Route 77, which virtually bisects the recreation area into northern and southern sections. The picnic center, known as the west area, comprises 12 acres of varied topography, 44 tables, 14 fireplaces, a large shelter building, chemical latrines and a parking area with a capacity of 80 cars, which it is proposed to enlarge.

An outstanding scenic attraction located in the south section, down a steep slope from Maryland Route 77, is the Cunningham Falls, a series of cascades tumbling over rocks and boulders of great mass. This is reached by a steep path from the highway and by trails from the West Picnic Area. There is no parking near it.

The original master plan of the Catoctin area showed additional camps and an extensive picnic center, playfield and large swimming pool at Catoctin Furnace designated as Manor House Day Use Area. This proposal has not been developed. The location is immediately adjacent to U. S. Route 15. Considering the size of the total area and particularly the requirements of the numerous structures and facilities of the two camps maintained by the National Capital Parks, the costs of maintaining and operating the Catoctin area are reasonable. At the present time, the ability of the Department of Forests and Parks, which has applied for the return of the area to the State, to assume the costs is another matter. The ap-

proprietion required for the area during the fiscal year 1949-1950 was \$50,530. The details as supplied by the National Capital Parks, Department of the Interior are shown in Appendix I. The principal items were for the maintenance and operation of the area as a whole including regular and special road maintenance, road equipment and other items, \$22,910; for camp maintenance and operation \$26,800; and for the picnic area \$820. Obviously, well over one half of the cost is for the two camps. The very large item of \$12,190 for rehabilitation or special maintenance at the camps is an indication of what to expect as a large group of wooden structures grow old and deteriorate. The area has a staff of eight year-round personnel for all the work of all types that is required.

The subsidy to the camping programs is very heavy. Camper days of all types totalled 14,049 from January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950. Thus the costs of the camp program to the Federal government, not to mention the costs to the operators of the camps, were approximately \$1.90 per camper day, while the cost for each of the picnic visits, which totalled 15,600, was a little over five cents. The total season's income from the camping organizations, charged virtually nominal rentals, was \$1,223.85. The only other income from the area was \$1,260 from the rental of quarters.

Whether or not the Federal government wishes to turn over such an expensive operation to the State, the Department of Forests and Parks is unprepared to assume it. Catoctin's operating costs are 76% of the total expenditure of the State in maintaining and operating its fifteen park and recreation areas. That sum was \$66,000 in 1949-1950. Further, the recreation program throughout the State is much undermanned. Even though at liberty to try to negotiate higher rentals for the camps, or to convert the camps to public facilities, the State would be burdened for many years with a costly project to which the general Maryland taxpayers would have little access.

4. **Fort McHenry, Antietam, and Monocacy Battlefields.** The fort in the City of Baltimore and the two battlefields, the first in Washington and the other in Frederick County, are strictly historic areas. The Fort contains important historic collections. Antietam is the site of the most important Civil War battle fought in Maryland. The Monocacy area remains undeveloped. These Federal areas do not affect the general recreation plan of the State.
5. **Greenbelt Area.** This recreational area totalling 1,100 acres and lying astride the Baltimore-Washington Parkway near the District of Columbia line, does have a bearing on State plans. Supplementing other developments, it should serve the people of Prince George's County to a very considerable degree and relieve the State of much concern for residents in the Seneca Creek project.
6. **Summary.** From this brief review of existing Federal recreation developments within Maryland and proposals for the future, it is evident that the State can be substantially relieved of effort and expense in several regions when the projects of the National Park Service are carried through. This is fortunate because the State can then apply its resources to areas of urgent need.

Pleasant Valley Recreation Area

The units and facilities of this 200-acre area administered by the Extension Service of the University of Maryland were described in detail in the State Planning Commission's report, **RECREATION IN WESTERN MARYLAND**, published in November, 1951. Supplementary reference to it in this report is confined to an analysis of its services and attendance.

Acquisition of the total tract of 1,802 acres by the State came about as a result of a request by the Extension Service of the University to the Resettlement Administration of the United States for assistance in developing the 4-H Club camp in Garrett County. Not only was the land purchased by the Federal government, but funds were appropriated to assist in the development of the facilities and the construction of buildings.¹³

¹³ Statement by Dr. Thomas B. Symons, former Director of the Extension Service, University of Maryland.

The most distinctive feature of the area is the 4-H Camp which is set aside primarily for use by educational groups cooperating with the University. The Extension Service uses the camp approximately one month to six weeks each year for 4-H and other rural youth. The site is available during the remaining six to eight weeks for organized camping by church and other responsible camping groups. The camp accommodates 130 persons. The camp site is well segregated from the public section of Pleasant Valley by the lake. It contains all the necessary utilities, equipment, structures, and spaces for an effective camping program.

The public recreation area is an admirable unit because of its arrangement, the number of its attractions and its spaciousness. However, its development, construction and number of personnel for maintenance and operation have fallen behind the requirements caused by the area's popularity. The beach should be doubled or tripled in length, large quantities of sand should be used to rebuild the beach, a dock and diving facilities should be constructed, an additional and larger picnic shelter should be built, and the outfield of the baseball diamond should be improved. Additional picnic tables and benches are required. There is ample and suitable space for a small air landing field,

should it be desired.

The importance of these improvements are indicated by the attendances at Pleasant Valley. The estimates of the Extension Service are as follows: 200 persons per day during the week; 300 to 350 on Saturdays; 2,500 on Sundays; and 8,000 to 10,000 on holidays during the season. Observation of car license plates indicates that 80% of the patronage is from Maryland, 14% from Pennsylvania, 4% from West Virginia, and 2% from other states.¹⁴

No charges of any kind are in effect at Pleasant Valley.

Youth Camps

Maryland has a large number of Youth Camps such as: Boy Scout; Y.M.C.A., and 4-H; church assemblies, veterans, civic, and welfare camps. These centers make an important contribution to the general welfare, but are intended for and are used by specialized groups under varied affiliations. They are not public and they serve a relatively small percentage of the population on an intensive basis. Thus, while their locations are taken into account in the master plan, it is not possible to consider them as meeting a public recreation need. They supplement public areas.

¹⁴ From letter by John W. Magruder, County Agent Leader, September 4, 1951.

5. TRENDS IN PARTICIPATION AND USE OF PARK AND RECREATION AREAS IN MARYLAND

Trends in attendance at Maryland's recreation areas are not easy to establish because some of the records are based on estimated rather than actual counts. The war interrupted automobile travel, thus affecting attendance, and the development of the areas has been slow except during the period of the CCC. The general tendencies appear, if comparisons are made, by the span of a decade whereas year to year comparisons have little value since weather conditions in a single year alone might seriously affect attendance.

When the detailed records for each area in the State are analyzed by months and years for each type of activity and interest, it is seen that with the exception of hunting, the great majority of the visitors go to the separate parks and to the forests, including the recreation areas in the forests, for similar purposes. Hunting is forbidden in the park and recreation areas. Otherwise, the things in which visitors participate, in both types of areas, are sight-seeing, picnicking, camping, swimming, fishing and hiking.

Park Attendance the Greater

Every year since 1938 when records began to be complete, the attendance at parks has been much

greater than in the forests despite the fact that the park areas have been only a fraction as large. This has been due principally to the bulk of the attendance at Patapsco, accessible on Baltimore's doorstep, to a huge metropolitan population. The greater natural attractions of more remote areas have not counterbalanced the factor of Patapsco's nearness. For the State as a whole, park visitors have been more numerous than those to forests by a range of 2.1 times as many in 1938 to 2.8 times as many in 1950.

The records show that the peak attendance for the parks and forests occurred in 1949 with 855,100 visits. However, the 1950 attendance was only a little less, a difference that might have been caused by one or two rainy Sundays. On the other hand, the attendance at the forest areas was only 200,260 in 1950 compared with 267,079 in 1949.

Table 9 shows, in general, the trends in attendance during selected years.

The ratio of attendance increase at the parks from 1936 to 1950 was 150% compared to 60% at forests. The per cent total attendance increase from 1940 to 1950 was 100 compared with the State's population increase in the period of 26%. Thus, the attendance increase outstripped popula-

TABLE 9
ATTENDANCE IN STATE PARKS AND FORESTS

<i>Parks</i>	1938	1941	1945	1948	1949	1950
Elk Neck		7,937	3,091	26,126	31,360	19,478
Fort Frederick	27,868	24,306	6,984	26,281	32,911	32,591
Gambrill	23,850	65,906	18,685	43,060	62,407	58,123
Patapsco	159,725	296,880	114,000	301,316	329,359	310,340
Washington Monument	47,125	70,029	12,693	74,316	78,771	78,323
Wye Oak			3,140	11,101	6,713	
Total	258,568	465,058	158,593	482,200	541,521	498,855
<i>Forests</i>						
Cedarville	381	716	3,383	2,536	7,800	11,377
Doncaster	101	58	320	2,791	3,282	3,027
Green Ridge	19,573	18,871	4,556	142,655	67,646	11,684
Pocomoke	2,200	24,672	4,507	11,104	18,614	17,351
Potomac	11,688	28,361	14,458	9,116	9,175	7,760
Savage River	20,029	55,858	33,567	50,728	71,859	48,665
Swallow Falls	69,225	111,410	18,986	50,725	88,703	100,396
Total	123,197	239,946	79,777	269,655	267,079	200,260
Grand Total—Parks and Forests	381,765	705,004	238,370	751,855	808,600	699,115

tion increase. This, of course, makes no allowance for the proportion of visitors from out of the State which was high at day use centers in Western Maryland.

The heaviest attendances recorded in 1948, 1949, and 1950 at the parks and forests were in the middle six months of the year, a pronounced advance taking place in May. In general, the attendance then built up to a peak in July after which it gradually fell off, radically after October. In only a few areas is the August participation greater than that in July and that does not affect the general trend. The two exceptions as the month of peak attendance are the Patapsco and Pocomoke areas in which May is reported as having the greatest number of visitors. Baltimoreans crowd the roads in their cars in May to enjoy the fresh spring air and the green foliage of May, but in the heat of the summer many turn to the beaches. In the Pocomoke area, spring is very early, the picnic season starting in March and reaching its peak in May after which the beaches apparently prove a greater attraction. However, all conclusions as to the reasons for falling off of attendance must be qualified by the fact that relatively the general park and recreation areas are only partly developed which has a very pronounced effect on their popularity.



Picnic Shelter
Pocomoke Recreation Reserve

Late fall and winter attendance generally declines gradually to a low point in January. The exception is that in Western Maryland, where hunting is very good, the attendances rise to a wintertime peak in December. This is true of the Potomac, Green Ridge, Swallow Falls and Savage Forests.

In 1948, 1949 and 1950, Patapsco State Park received more than one half of all the visitors to Maryland State Parks. In each of these years it had well over 300,000 visitors, one half or more being sight-seers. Running next to the Patapsco is the combined Swallow Falls-Herrington Manor area, with over 100,000 in both 1949 and 1950. Here also the predominant interest was sight-seeing with good cause, in view of the spectacular falls and great trees. Washington Monument, combining a powerful historic interest and good picnicking, drew 74,000 to 78,000 annually and stands next in attendance. Again sight-seeing is reported the primary interest. Only partly developed, new Sandy Point Beach Park is estimated to be having 75,000 visitors a season. No doubt it is destined to forge ahead swiftly in attracting visitors because of its facilities and its conspicuous location. Savage River and Green Ridge have been close rivals in recent years, for the next highest attendance, with 50,000 to 60,000.

Apart from sight-seeing, picnicking is the most popular activity. This is a reflection not only of public interest but also of the fact that there are far more facilities for picnics than for any other park use.

The regular housekeeping cabins, numbering 32 at four locations, are very popular. There are seven times as many applicants as can be satisfied. The eight cabins at Big Run are not filled except for short periods because they are not fully equipped.

Like the cabins, swimming facilities are found in only a few locations. In warm weather, swimming is enormously popular everywhere and the facilities are overcrowded on week-ends.

State Park attendance is very much a week-end business because the areas are too far from the people's homes to permit heavy day use during the week. However, the greater the scenic attractions and the more varied the activities, the more the area tends to build up its weekday attendance, especially from vacationists and tourists.

6. CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND OPERATING COSTS MARYLAND STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS

Capital Expenditures

While the Maryland Department of Forests and Parks has calculated the operating costs and income from its park and recreation areas, it is not possible to state the complete expenditure made in developing the areas. This is due to the fact that the records of the Civilian Conservation Corps, which did most of the work of development and construction at Federal expense, are not available. Even if they were available they would not give a true picture of costs, particularly for labor, for the reason that the program of the Corps was educational in nature and the output was not comparable to that in ordinary governmental operations. To secure an approximate idea of the cost of the properties, the values recorded in inventories for fire insurance purposes, the cost of the land that was purchased and the actual or estimated costs as available of developing picnic areas and other facilities will be shown. The largest item not accounted for is that of roads which were largely built by the CCC.

Most of the forest recreation areas have been developed on the sites of the CCC camps but the park lands were purchased or donated specifically for one type or another of recreational activity. In the statistics which follow, which have been based upon data of the Department of Forests and Parks, only park and recreation areas as such are considered. It has been difficult to segregate the costs applicable to recreation areas in forests. The estimates have been based on the acreage devoted to intensive uses and the structures and facilities, including a share of service

facilities devoted primarily to recreation interests. Thus Table 10 gives an approximation of the investment made by the people of Maryland and part of that made by the Federal government in the State's park and recreation areas. There is no intent to indicate full present values.

The parks and recreation areas included in the table are:

Big Run	Lonaconing
Cedarville	New Germany
Doncaster	Patapsco
Elk Neck	Pleasant Valley
Fort Frederick	Pocomoke
Fort Tonoloway	Potomac
Gambrill	Sandy Point
Gathland	The Rocks
Green Ridge	Washington Monument
Herrington Manor-Swallow Falls	Wye Oak

The table shows that Maryland's investment in recreation areas has been relatively small. Approximately 6,228.5 acres were obtained at a cost of \$265,500. Forty-two per cent of this area, 2,616 acres, was obtained by gift or lease. Of the 3,612 acres purchased, much was secured very cheaply, the most expensive purchases being Sandy Point, averaging \$234 per acre, and The Rocks area, nearly \$200 per acre. All land bought averaged \$73 per acre.

Some of the structures are CCC buildings, erected from Federal funds, and will be replaced. The greatest values are in the housekeeping cabins, the residences of personnel, and several recreation buildings of varied types. Since recreation facilities and buildings were built with cheap labor and before the recent inflationary period, the dollar figures do not mean very much in terms of present costs.

Until Sandy Point Park construction began, capital expenditures for Maryland's recreational areas had been extremely limited for many years. For example, in 1948, when 42 states expended \$14,780,283 for land and improvements, Maryland's reported portion of it was \$3,953.¹⁵ Virginia's Park Division reported \$150,816, West Virginia's \$78,512, Pennsylvania's \$130,780, and

TABLE 10

CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN MARYLAND STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS

Present acreage of parks and recreation areas .	6,228.5
Acreage of land purchased.....	3,612.1
Ratio of land purchased to total acreage	58.0%
Acreage of land given to the State.....	1,945
Ratio of land given to total land.....	31.2%
Acreage of land lease l.....	671.4
Ratio of land leased to total land.....	10.8%
Approximate cost of land purchased.....	\$264,500
Value of structures and facilities.....	\$1,414,975
Average cost of land per acre purchased	\$73

¹⁵ National Park Service, State Parks, 1948. Expenditures, Sources of Funds, etc. June 1949.

Ohio's \$1,588,944. Maryland expended \$315,000 in 1949-1950. With \$900,000 authorized for land acquisition for the Patapsco State Park, and the development at Sandy Point, not to mention other areas, Maryland's capital investment picture will soon look much different than in the past.

Operating Costs and Revenues

For the fiscal year 1950, the total expenditure for maintaining and operating Maryland's 15 parks and recreation areas was \$65,371.50.¹⁶ This was nearly \$10 an acre, but an average of only \$4,401 an area. The sum of \$4,401 to maintain a park is a partial measure of the kind of service that has been possible.

Against the small operating costs, the income from rentals, concessions and other operational sources looks quite favorable. The income was \$15,980 and its ratio to cost was 24.4%. However, the national average in 1948 was 35%, West Virginia's was 49%, Virginia's 80%, Tennessee's 50%, and North Carolina's 25%.

The sources of revenue from operations are very limited in number and variety. Approximately \$10,000 of the nearly \$16,000 annual revenue in 1950 was from ten housekeeping cabins at New Germany and thirteen at Herrington Manor. When cabin rentals of about \$3,400 at Elk Neck are added, the great bulk of the revenue is accounted for. Up to the present, there has been no income from boating or bathing. Concessions for gifts, candy, ice cream and similar sales are few. The Department operates no inns, although a residence has been converted into a lodge that serves some summer visitors, hunters, and skiers.

Charges and Fees

Effective in 1952, the Department of Forests and Parks has raised the rentals of its cabins. Prior to this action, the fully equipped and furnished cabins at Herrington Manor and New Germany rented at \$25.00 a week for 2 persons, \$30.50 for 4 persons and \$36.00 for 6 persons. The rentals are now \$30.00, \$40.00 and \$50.00, respectively. The rentals for four and six-person cabins are still less than those charged by Tennessee and West Virginia. Virginia charges \$48.00 and \$60.00 respectively, and West Virginia, \$54.50 and \$72.50 respectively for their accommodations. Tennessee charges the same as Maryland for 4-person cabins but \$60.00 for 6 persons and \$80.00 for eight persons.

The Elk Neck cabins are of a so-called *efficiency* type without inside toilets or laundry facilities both of which are provided in a central wash house. Rental of these four-person cabins have been advanced to \$32.00 a week, an \$8.00 increase.

Rowboats, hitherto provided free to renters of cabins, now carry a fee of \$2.00 a day, Monday through Friday; and \$2.50 per day or \$1.50 per half-day, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. These charges are a little more than those of neighboring states.

Net Operating Costs

The net operating costs of the State Parks and Recreation Areas are approximately \$49,391. This is a very small sum for a State as large as Maryland with a population of over 2,324,000 persons. What it means is that the State, in the past, has not provided the means with which to develop the park and recreation areas for extensive and efficient service and a correspondingly large participation by the public.

¹⁶ From a special report of Department of Forests and Parks to Association of Southeastern State Park Directors.

7. TRENDS IN STATE PARK AND RECREATION SYSTEMS

We know more about the favorite interests of park visitors than we do about any formula of size or desirable number of park and recreation areas in a given state. Any state must set up its own goals based upon such standards as are generally in use and workable. The goals are based on the size and topography of the state, its natural and historical attractions, existing Federal and state developments in forests and parks, and the distribution of present and expected population.

Number and Distribution

In West Virginia there are 16 state parks totaling 35,867 acres and seven state forests of 60,000 acres containing public recreation facilities. The Monongahela National Forest also lies within the State. These areas, in fact the state areas alone, provide a network of recreation centers within 40 miles or an hour's ride of any point in the state. In a larger state, more would be required if geographically such a distribution were the goal.

In its 1943 report on Public Recreation in New Hampshire, the New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission set up a goal for day use centers for one such center within 15 miles of any point in the state, and for parks of 50 miles from major population centers. The day use centers, in a state of relatively small distances and many urban communities, were directed literally at daily use while the parks were for week-ends or longer periods and involved tenting, cabins, organized camping, trailer camping and other activities.

Minnesota has a 50-mile distance standard for its parks, and New Jersey, one of an hour's ride from any point to either a state park, historic site, or recreation area in a forest. New Jersey has 20 state parks, 9 forests and 17 historic sites. The forests vary in size from 43 to 22,000 acres, the parks from 9 to 11,000 acres, while the acreage of the historical sites is nominal. Indiana, possessing one of the most profitably operated park and recreation systems, has 15 popular state parks and 14 memorials, or historic reserves, to use the terms adopted in this report. The parks range from 7 to 17,678 acres, only five being less than 1,000 acres.

The average size of all state parks in 1946 was 3,800 acres, of their intensively used sections, only 140 acres.¹⁷

A state park, recreational reserve, or a Federal or municipal equivalent within an hour's automobile ride or 40 miles of the principal city or county seat in each county is suggested as a reasonable objective for Maryland. Special reserves of purely historic, botanic or other types would be selected without reference to a distance standard.

Facilities

The tendency in the development of the state parks and forests is toward a diversification of both lodging accommodations and use centers, and facilities for recreational activity. Most of the states now provide camp sites for family tent camping, housekeeping cabins and lodges or inns. The latter vary in numbers among the various states and are not universal in all of the state parks. Typical of the state parks and recreational areas are lakes for swimming, boating and fishing, picnic centers for both large and small groups, trails for horseback riding and hiking, roads for motoring and facilities for the sports of informal type including archery, badminton, volleyball, horseshoes, croquet, and softball or baseball. Some parks have swimming pools instead of lakes. Many have recreation halls for indoor games and dancing. Many have trails marked for their nature interests and nature museums.

Fifteen states, at least, operate inns or lodges, directly or through concessionaires. Indiana operates nine; Mississippi, six; and West Virginia, two. The capacity ranges from one to 250 persons.¹⁸

For the purpose of illustrating the trends in facilities, tables are presented showing the attractions in three representative states, one a neighboring, another a midwestern and a third an eastern state. These data are taken from publications issued by the conservation departments of the respective states.

Maryland's most highly developed areas for recreation are *recreation areas* in forests. Examples are Herrington Manor in Swallow Falls State

¹⁷ National Park Service, State Parks, 1946.

¹⁸ National Park Service, State Parks, 1946.

Forest and New Germany in Savage River State Forest. The *recreation area* at the Falls section of Swallow Falls Forest is a good example of an outstanding scenic area although its facilities are incomplete. Several of the State's *parks* are of the historic type with picnic facilities as the additional attractions. Some detail on two state parks in other states, one of the general type with outstanding scenery and the other of an historic type, follow.

Cacapon State Park, West Virginia

The park is located on U. S. Route 522 in West Virginia. It has a lake of 6½ acres with a recreation hall located above the bathhouse. There is a souvenir concession at one end of the hall. The lake is available for day use for a fee, but is free to occupants of the lodge or cabins.

The inn has a capacity of 72 persons for dining and 10 for lodging. It has a second story veranda commanding a fine view of lawns and of the mountains. There is an outdoor dining terrace. A game court area includes four tennis, one badminton and one shuffleboard court. The parking area has a capacity of 380 cars. The capacity of the picnic center is 500 persons. The charge for swimming for day patrons is 40 cents for adults and 25 cents for children. No person is permitted to stay at the inn more than three days or at the cabins more than one week in July and August.

The park attendance in 1950 was 92,000 persons, 85% of them under 50 years of age. The superintendent reports that 90% of the visitors are from outside West Virginia and that they include great numbers from Baltimore and Washington.

The park makes a profit on the inn and cab-

TABLE 11
FACILITIES IN WEST VIRGINIA STATE PARKS AND FORESTS

	<i>Cabins (vacation)</i>	<i>Lodging (overnite)</i>	<i>Swimming</i>	<i>Boating</i>	<i>Fishing</i>	<i>Grille (meals)</i>	<i>Commissary</i>	<i>Picnicking</i>	<i>Riding</i>	<i>Playground</i>	<i>Tennis</i>	<i>Croquet</i>	<i>Badminton</i>	<i>Archery</i>	<i>Horseshoes</i>	<i>Shuffleboard</i>	<i>Volleyball</i>	<i>Trails</i>	<i>Scenic Views</i>
<i>Parks</i>																			
Watoga	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	▲	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lost River	*		*		*	*	*	*	▲	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Cacapon	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	▲	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Babcock	*	*	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Holly River	*		*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Droop Mt.	*				*		*	*		*				*				*	*
Hawks Nest					*	*	*	*										*	*
Blackwater Falls					*			*										*	*
Pinnacle Rock								*										*	*
Tygart				*	*		*	*										*	*
Grandview								*		*								*	*
Tomlinson Run			*	*	*	*		*		*								*	*
Audra			*		*			*											*
Carnifex Ferry								*										*	*
Cathedral								*										*	*
<i>Forests</i>																			
Seneca	*		*	*	*			*							*			*	*
Cabwaylingo	*				*			*		*					*			*	*
Kumbrabow	*				*			*							*			*	*
Coopers Rock			*	*	*		*	*	*						*			*	*
Greenbrier	*				*			*	*						*			*	*
Kanawha					*			*		*					*			*	*
Panther			*					*							*			*	*

▲ Probable.

TABLE 12
FACILITIES IN INDIANA STATE PARKS AND FORESTS

	Lodging (overnite)	Cabins	Swimming	Fishing	Hiking	Archery	Tennis	Riding	Naturalist	Boating	Camping	Cycling	Wildlife Exhibit	Group Camping	Playground	Museum	Inn Operated Cabins	Acres
Bass Lake.....			*	*							*				*			7
Brown County.....	*		*	*	*	*		*	*		*		*		*		*	17,678
Clifty Falls.....	*				*	*		*	*		*	*			*			730
Indiana Dunes.....	*		*	*	*				*		*	*		*	*		*	2,182
Lincoln.....			*	*	*					*	*				*			1,523
McCormick's Creek.....	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*		1,055
Mounds.....				*	*	*		*			*				*			252
Muscatatuck.....	*			*	*						*				*		*	200
Pokagon.....	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	937
Shades.....	*			*	*				*		*	*			*			1,952
Shakamak.....		*	*	*	*			*		*	*	*	*	*	*			1,016
Spring Mill.....	*		*	*	*				*	*	*				*	*	*	1,165
Tippecanoe River.....			*	*	*						*			*	*			6,340
Turkey Run.....	*			*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*		*	*	*	*	1,521
Versailles.....			*	*	*			*			*			*	*			5,325

The memorials do not offer recreational facilities.

ins; it breaks even on swimming. The riding program is a cooperative enterprise, the park providing the stable and making special prices to the riding personnel for lodging and meals. The concessionaire provides the horses and operates the service.

Ringwood Manor State Park, New Jersey

This park is located outside the metropolitan area of New York and Newark in the north section of Passaic County along the New York State line. It is primarily an historic park preserving the house and grounds of Cooper and Hewitt, pioneer iron mine developers. The huge manor house is completely furnished with colonial pieces and is open as a museum. The park acreage is 579. The grounds are rolling and partly wooded and contain the beautiful gardens developed by the former owners. A former swamp has been converted into a large pond and there is fishing in the Ringwood River alongside the park.

The public comes to the park principally for sight-seeing and picnicking. As many as 900 persons have gone through the house in one day. In grassy areas there are picnic centers for groups of 20 or more persons and, in the woods, secluded individual family units. Fifty

fireplaces are provided. There are no picnic shelter buildings or game courts but there is a four-acre rolling play area adjacent to the picnic area suitable for informal games. There is no swimming.

Two parking areas of 350 and 300 car capacities are surfaced with crushed stone. The roads and paths are hard surfaced with black top.

The heavy attendance is on week-ends when at times the picnic areas are overcrowded. There is an admission of 50 cents a car collected at a booth at the park entrance. There have been as many as 500 cars on a Sunday. Admission to the museum is free.

The personnel year-round includes the superintendent, an assistant, an attendant, a matron and 7 laborers. In summer the total personnel is 15.

Administration

The development, administration and promotion of state park functions like those of other governmental activities have become such distinct and technical responsibilities that they require special administration and highly trained personnel.

The importance of state parks has been acted on in 31 states by setting up either full state de-

TABLE 13

FACILITIES IN NEW JERSEY STATE PARKS AND FORESTS

<i>Forest</i>	<i>Bathing</i>	<i>Boating</i>	<i>Cabins</i>	<i>Camp Shelters</i>	<i>Camp Sites</i>	<i>Fishing</i>	<i>Hunting</i>	<i>Picnicking</i>	<i>Museum</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Bass River.....	*		*	*		*	*	*		9,270
Belleplain.....	*	*				*	*	*		6,492
Green Bank.....	*					*	*	*		1,833
Jackson.....	Experimental									43
Jenny Jump.....			*	*		*	*	*		
Lebanon.....	*		*		*	*	*	*		22,185
Norvin Green.....						*				2,260
Penn.....	*					*	*	*		2,958
Stokes.....	*		*	*	*	*	*	*		12,429
<i>Parks</i>										
Allaire.....										1,170
Cheesequake.....	*					*		*		962
Cranberry Lake.....						*				199
Edison.....									*	30
Farny.....										803
Fort Mott.....										104
Hacklebarney.....						*		*		193
High Point.....			*	*	*	*	*	*		10,935
Hopatcong.....	*					*		*		107
Mt. Laurel.....										20
Musconetcong.....	*					*				343
Parvin.....	*	*	*		*	*		*		967
Princeton Battlefield ..										32
Ringwood Manor						*		*	*	545
Saxton Falls.....	*					*		*		9
Stephens.....						*		*		237
Swartswood.....	*	*				*		*		704
Voorhees.....								*		428
Washington Crossing.....								*	*	373
Washington Rock.....								*		27

divisions in conservation or similar departments are as follows:

Alabama	Minnesota
California	New Hampshire
Connecticut	New York
Georgia	Ohio
Illinois	Pennsylvania
Indiana	Rhode Island
Kentucky	Tennessee
North Carolina	Virginia
Oklahoma	West Virginia
Massachusetts	Wisconsin
Michigan	

It is seen at a glance that these states contain virtually all the great cities and the bulk of the population. Until recently the exception was Maryland which has Baltimore and an immense suburban population. Until August, 1951 Maryland and one other state, Arkansas, had combined forests and park divisions under the equivalent of a conservation agency.

Ten other states have miscellaneous forms of organization such as divisions or bureaus of parks under Forestry and State Highway departments.

A few states including New York, Pennsylvania, Texas and California have special commissions for individual parks or regions, in addition to the state park agency.

Personnel

As the responsibilities of state park work have become more specialized and varied, the progressive states have employed technically qualified persons for the positions of greater importance. These positions include planners, either full-time or as consultants, engineers, architects, nature lecturers or guides, public relations directors, recreation supervisors and superintendents of parks of various classifications. Naturally, the most numerous employees are those engaged in the development and maintenance of the properties.

Seventy-nine park agencies in 42 states reported a total 3,987 year-round and 6,238 seasonal employees in 1948. The professionals were 189 full-time and 79 part-time. North Carolina reported seven year-round and one seasonal employee at its headquarters; twenty-three year-round and twenty-six seasonal on the areas. Of these employees, four were professional, two of them full-time. In Tennessee, the Division of State Parks, reported nine year-round at its headquarters, and 51 year-round and 29 seasonal on

partments or special divisions in conservation or other departments for their administration.¹⁹ The states in which there are park departments or commissions not in a subordinate status are Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Missouri, New Mexico, Texas, and Washington. The twenty-one states in which parks and recreation areas are administered by full-fledged

¹⁹ National Park Service. List of Agencies Administering State Parks and Related Recreational Areas, April 15, 1950.

the areas. Three were full-time professionals. West Virginia Division of State Parks reported seven year-round at its headquarters, 18 year-round, and 178 seasonal on its areas. Two were full-time professionals.

The personnel at Cacapon Park are: in the summer, seven in the kitchen, fourteen others including women for cleaning; and in the winter, three staff members plus four laborers.

Lacking similar conditions and facilities, state park systems and individual parks are difficult to compare. However, Maryland's park and recreation areas are very much undermanned even considering their limited development. However, on the basis of the Master Plan in this report, Maryland's personnel would total approximately 10 at headquarters, 55 full-time year-round at areas, and 250 seasonal workers.

Maryland Personnel for Recreation and Parks

Until August, 1951 when an important reorganization was approved, there was no distinct bureau or division for park and recreation work for the State of Maryland. The Director of the Department of Forests and Parks is responsible for the recreation program on State areas. Further, a park technician is responsible for the planning of areas, while the administration, operation,

and maintenance of State parks are under the jurisdiction of park superintendents. Maintenance men from the Department work on the parks and recreation areas in the State Forests. The personnel for development, maintenance, and operation is limited because of inadequate funds.

Summary

In summarizing trends among the states, we find, nationally, great expansion in park acquisition and development. The states average 25 parks each, not counting recreation areas in forests. These areas are large, averaging 3,800 acres, but only a small fraction are intensively developed. The facilities are diversified to satisfy the varied interests of the public and many carry charges and fees. While day use accounted for an overwhelming proportion of the 76,400,000 visitors in 1948, there was an 18 per cent increase in overnight attendance in the period 1941 to 1948. In this period, there were very large increases in both seasonal and year-round personnel as many new areas with large acreages were added. The tendency in the distribution of parks is toward an area within an automobile ride of an hour to an hour and a half of large urban centers. A majority of the states have set up separate departments or commissions or have created a distinct park division with personnel technically trained for park work.

8. GENERAL APPRAISAL OF MARYLAND'S PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS

There have been comments on the assets and deficiencies in the recreational system of the State in previous sections in connection with inventories and reviews of operations. The purpose of this section is to summarize and supplement these statements in a general characterization as a basis for the recommendations to follow.

Distribution of the Areas

Measurement of the distances of the existing parks and recreation areas in forests, and of those authorized for purchase and development from the principal population centers, indicates that except for Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore, no person need drive more than 35 to 40 miles to reach one of the recreation centers. In fact, with the above exceptions, the parks and recreation areas form a network not more than 35 miles apart. The areas referred to above as authorized for acquisition include the Seneca Creek area in Montgomery County, additions to The Rocks on Deer Creek in Harford County, and the Patapsco addition. Including the historical parks, the distribution is even better.

Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's counties in Southern Maryland; and Talbot, Caroline, Dor-



The Rocks and Deer Creek
The Rocks Recreation Reserve

chester, and Wicomico counties on the Eastern Shore, all lying outside the metropolitan areas of Washington and Baltimore, do not have areas within easy reach of their people.

Special Areas that should be Acquired

Apart from the factor of distance, is the need to acquire for the public, access to distinctive natural features that should be a part of the heritage of all Maryland citizens; namely, the superb scenic panorama at Point Lookout, a section of the splendid Calvert Cliffs with their famous fossil deposits, a stretch of ocean frontage as a State beach, a beach park on Deep Creek Lake and a site on Wills Mountain overlooking The Narrows. These features are so intrinsically important and attractive to almost a spectacular degree that they should be a common possession of the people of the State. Precedents for such acquisition are found already in Maryland at Swallow Falls, with its several falls; and virgin pines and hemlocks, at Wye Oak Park, with its famous 400 year



Potomac River at Point Lookout



Deep Creek Lake looking from
Site of Proposed Deep Creek Lake State Park

old white oak and more recently, in the purchase of The Rocks on Deer Creek in Harford County.

As long as these sites remain out of State ownership, the serious prospect remains that they will be developed privately in some way that will prevent their acquisition by the State and that they will be lost to the people. It does not follow that all such sites should be developed as parks. Some are more appropriately special reserves. The Rocks, for example, are primarily a geological reserve.

The number of parks is not subject to any standard, save distribution in terms of population and the need to acquire special sites that should be publicly owned.

Areas with a limited function, however important, need only the size that will adequately accommodate the public estimated on a long time basis. The volume of visitors at the restored State House in St. Mary's and at Wye Oak is very small. It has been observed that the small roadside parking area at Wye Oak has never been filled. Thus, unless additional facilities are developed at these centers such as picnicking, the present facilities for the accommodation of the public appear ample since visitors simply come for a brief time to observe, admire, and leave.

Parks and recreational areas of a general character offering picnicking and other activities need not only ample parking facilities, but always more space for activities than at a given time are required. For example, picnic areas under heavy use, must eventually be given a period of non-use for replacement of turf, rehabilitation of trees and other restoration. Meanwhile, the public must be accommodated elsewhere in the park. Expansion of recreational areas in forests is usually simple. In the case of parks entirely separate from forests, the original purchase must be sufficiently large to allow for the restoration program mentioned above, for expanding existing types of facilities, for the introduction of new types of facilities, and for increase of parking as the area becomes more popular and population grows in the State. Furthermore, the parks and recreational areas other than historic, geological and other specialized reserves should be sufficiently large for a family or individual to have long walks and for a time be free from crowds and in secluded spots with a sense of remoteness.

Facilities

The term *facilities* is used here inclusively to apply to structures, play areas and courts, and spaces required in a recreation area.

In the system as a whole, the inadequacy of facilities is one of the State's greatest weaknesses, although there are wide differences in degree of need among the areas. The details of the needs have been given in the special report on Western Maryland, pages 116-117 and in Section 4 of this report.

A comparison of the inventory of Maryland's facilities with those of representative states shown in Tables 10, 11, and 12 of this report reveals how limited Maryland's provision is. The State is strongest in picnic facilities, although in virtually every area, these are insufficient in number for peak crowds. The beach areas at Herrington Manor, Pleasant Valley, New Germany and Elk Neck are too limited in their development. Docks, piers, floats, and diving facilities are lacking except for the very good dock at Pocomoke. Heretofore, all boats at Herrington Manor, New Germany, and Elk Neck have been for the use of cabin renters and none has been available to day visitors, although the policy has been changed,

effective in 1952. Space for informal softball and other games is available in some degree at all picnic centers, but special areas and equipment for archery, badminton, volleyball and other games popular in state parks are lacking.

Such developments as well equipped lodges or inns and riding stables are unknown in the Maryland system.

There is very much to be done to provide adequately for the sheer elementary conveniences of park and recreation area visitors. The impressive bathhouse at Herrington Manor beach has remained, for years, only partly equipped and without attendants for the accommodation of bathers. Toilet facilities at the Swallow Falls scenic area are seriously deficient when crowds are large and parking is inadequate. There is no decent place at the New Germany bathing beach for changing clothes or other conveniences. The bathing opportunities at Elk Neck are, in effect, restricted to cabin renters since there is no bathhouse or even a beach area developed for public use. Modern swimming facilities are lacking in the Frederick-Washington County region and would be feasible in Gambrill State Park. They are lacking in Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore, and are insufficient in the Maryland-Washington metropolitan area and in greater Baltimore.

In view of their limited recreational functions, the historical centers such as Fort Frederick, Washington Monument, and Wye Oak are relatively better equipped than the general parks and recreation areas.

Maintenance

The maintenance of present areas varies from quite good to quite bad in quality. Where it is very poor, the element of weak supervision or personnel inadequacy is the principal factor. In general, however, maintenance is not adequate and this is due to insufficient appropriations for personnel, equipment and materials.

Consider the fact that for all operations and maintenance of 15 parks and recreation areas only \$65,321.50²⁰ was expended in 1950 compared with \$50,530²¹ spent on the Catoctin Recreational Area alone by the National Capital Parks. It is not evident that the Catoctin figure, which does not in-

clude the direct operational costs of any of the camps, is extravagant or wasteful. Even granting that the State has no such present responsibilities as maintaining swimming pools and as extensive a group of buildings as are found at Catoctin, the inadequacy of the State's outlay is obvious. Under the Master Plan, the estimated gross outlay for operations will be \$780,000. For maintaining Elk Neck State Park of approximately 1,000 acres there are only two full-time men and one additional summer employee compared with requirements under the plan of a superintendent and 18 seasonal employees.

Inadequate maintenance is evident in many forms. One is the never successful struggle to keep in good condition stoned or dirt roads that long since should have been hard surfaced. Another is the inadequate brushing out and marking of hiking trails. Another is the continuance of ugly old CCC buildings, many of them stuffed with lumber cut by the forestry personnel and CCC camp equipment, buildings which have no recreational utility and should be removed. In several areas there is a clutter of equipment and machinery exposed on the grounds to public view and making a poor impression. In at least two areas, structures that serve useful purposes are rotting away and are no longer usable. The staffs at locations where there are cabins are so limited that they have time for little else during the summer besides servicing the cabins, beaches and other facilities used by the cabin population.

Program is Deficient

It is a common occurrence in all parks that the demands on the personnel and available funds for maintenance are so pressing and obvious as to command priority of attention. Such important responsibilities as leadership in organizing social activities, nature education, promotion and publicity receive only secondary consideration. This is very evident in Maryland.

There is admittedly some difference of opinion as to the importance of activities such as square dances, other types of parties, and campfire songs, all of them appropriate to a state recreation setting. However, it is believed that only a few campers are so bent on seclusion as not to welcome a few such events. Very little leadership is given such activity at present.

A less desirable omission is the total absence of

²⁰ Maryland Department of Forests and Parks.

²¹ National Capital Parks, Statement, November 15, 1951.

any naturalist or nature guide service in the Maryland system. The opportunities throughout the State from the coves of Chesapeake Bay and The Cliffs of Calvert to the valleys and rocky mountain tops of Garrett County are very rich. The talent from which nature guides could be employed at least during the summer months is readily available among the scientific organizations and universities of the State.

A large part of the popularity of parks is due to promotion and publicity. Here again, Maryland has not been very active. Publicity on the needs and deficiencies of the system is just as important as advertising attractions, since it stimulates appropriations. Greater attention to both phases of publicity should be given in Maryland.

Financing the Parks and Recreation Areas

It has been shown in Section 6 that the people of Maryland have been called upon to spend very little money so far in the acquisition and development of their State parks and recreation areas. Much of the development of park roads and even of the structures and areas that are used was carried out by the Civilian Conservation Corps at little direct cost to the State. Up to the acquisition of Sandy Point State Park, the lands for recreation were obtained very cheaply. Including Sandy Point, the 6,000 odd acres of park and recreation land cost approximately \$250,000 or less than an average of \$42 an acre.

The appropriation for maintenance and operation in 1950 was only \$66,026 and the expenditure was \$65,371.50. The total spent for these purposes back in 1948 by 42 states was \$17,278,861 and the average per state was \$411,401, more than six times Maryland's expenditure in 1950. The cost to the taxpayers in terms of units of population and participants reaches almost ridiculously low figures. Thus, with a 1950 state population of 2,324,243, the cost of operating the parks was 2.8 cents per person. The reported visitors were 842,753. This sum applied to the operating cost produces an average expenditure per use of 7.7 cents.

Many states in the forefront of state park work, including several of Maryland's neighbors spend several times as much annually on their parks, and they have invested relatively large sums in development and improvement. Such a policy is far

from being extravagance or a political gesture. Consider that Indiana—an unusual case, to be sure—has actually made a net surplus in certain years from its park operations. To come closer home, there is West Virginia which in 1948 got back 49 cents in revenues from operations for each dollar expended for maintenance and operation; Virginia, 80 cents for every dollar; and Tennessee, 50 cents for every dollar. This high average of revenue is velvet, so to speak, since the main purposes of the parks are to provide enjoyment and healthful environment to the citizens of the state, and out-of-state visitors.

Roads and Highways

In commenting on the types and condition of park roads and access highways and roads, a distinction is made between areas in which heavy patronage is to be expected and those to which travel will be light. Most access roads to the main entrances of all state parks and recreation areas should be surfaced with at least bituminous materials. The main roads within parks and recreation areas of a general character, and therefore destined for heavy use, should also be all-weather roads. Minor roads within areas such as roads through developments of housekeeping cabins, and tent colonies should be well-maintained but do not require hard surfaces.

Proposals for new roads and improvements to existing roads will be given in Section 10. In this section of the report only a general review of the road situation will be given. This review will identify the areas and include a sentence or more on road adequacy.

1. Herrington Manor

There is a bituminous surfaced road from Oakland to the entrance, but a new bridge and a straightening job at the approaches to both ends of the bridge are required. The stretch from the Manor to Swallow Falls is being hard surfaced.

2. Swallow Falls

A hard surfaced road exists from Oakland direct to Swallow Falls, but there is need to hard surface a piece from the Deep Creek Lake area to Swallow Falls.

3. Pleasant Valley

This area is approached by hard surfaced roads from both north and south. The roads



Big Run
Big Run Recreation Area

within the area are well-maintained. Parking is adequate.

4. New Germany

From the north, the most direct connecting route (to U. S. Route 40) is being rebuilt and hard surfaced to within a fraction of a mile of the area. However, the Meadow Mountain Road remains a stoned road and there is no immediate prospect of improvement. The main area roads, including the approach to service buildings, are poor and should be hard surfaced.

5. Big Run

The dirt road from Meadow Mountain Road to the Big Run area needs replacement of small bridges and stable surfacing since future travel promises to be heavy. The road from this point to Bloomington, known as the engineers' road, requires extensive improvements and much new surfacing.

6. Potomac Forest Recreation Area

The road along Laurel Run requires extensive maintenance and bridge replacement. While it is a county road, hard surfacing is not required. The dirt roads in the remainder of this section of the forest and those in the north section, where the headquarters are

located are satisfactory as dirt roads. A hard surfaced road extends to within a mile of the area entrance.

7. Roads to Rocks and Towers

These roads are universally poor being steep and subject to heavy wash. The general public will not care to travel them. Eventually, they should be hard surfaced but command a low priority because of the relatively few visitors in comparison with the costs of such road building. Therefore, they should be given extensive maintenance to make them suitable for the general public in the summer season. Included are the roads to High Rock, Roth Rock, Dan's Rock, St. John's Rock and other rocks and the tower sites.

8. Deep Creek

One mile of hard surfaced roads is required as access to a proposed park and 1.7 miles of improved road in the park.

9. Wills Mountain

A winding steep hard surfaced road exists to a parking area near the summit of Wills Mountain where a State recreation area is proposed. This requires improvement and extension of approximately a half mile on the summit.



Site of Proposed Deep Creek Lake State Park

10. Green Ridge

Widening, bridge building and hard surfacing of the short access road from U. S. Route 40 must wait on the relocation of the highway soon to be carried through. The county road through the intensively developed portion of the area should be hard surfaced.

11. Fort Frederick

The entrance road from Md. Route 56 is an excellent hard surfaced road. The roads within the area are well-maintained.

12. Gambrill

A hard surfaced approach road is required from U. S. Route 40.

13. Catoctin

The access road from U. S. Route 15 and the main roads within the area are well-maintained hard surfaced roads.

14. Seneca Park (proposed)

The access roads are hard surfaced. In the area that eventually may largely be inundated, hard surfaced roads are not recommended.

15. Patapsco

The park roads in the intensively developed sections are poor as described in the 1950 report, A DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR PATAPSCO RIVER VALLEY PARK. Hard surfacing is indicated.

16. The Rocks

Md. Route 24, a hard surfaced highway, passes immediately by the entrance to this area now in process of acquisition. No road building within the area of any great length is proposed.

17. Loch Raven Watershed

Bituminous surfaced roads give access to the Reservoir from three directions and four bridges cross the lake. A road follows the shore line for a few miles. Two expressway-type highways now under construction, the Jones Falls-Harrisburg Expressway, and Per-ring Parkway within a few years will make it possible to reach the lake in one half hour from the heart of Baltimore by car.

18. Sandy Point

This area is strategically located from the viewpoint of accessibility from a main thoroughfare as U. S. Route 50 leads to its en-

trance. Completion of the Bay Bridge will also stimulate patronage.

19. The Cliffs of Calvert

A mile of dirt road should be widened, straightened, graded, drained and surfaced as the main approach. Another mile of secondary, dirt access road should be reconditioned.

20. Cedarville Forest Recreation Area

Resurfacing 3.75 miles of access road from U. S. Route 301 to the recreation area is required.

21. Doncaster Forest Recreation Area

Bituminous surfaced road bisects the area.

22. Point Lookout (proposed)

Good access road, bituminous surfaced to the Point. Approximately a mile of dirt road will be required when developed.

23. Elk Neck State Park

There is a hard surfaced road to within two miles of the park entrance. These two miles are now being rebuilt in preparation for hard surfacing a year hence. Approximately 2 miles of good dirt roads within the park are now being hard surfaced.

24. Trappe-Choptank Area (proposed)

A mile and a half of new hard surfaced road is required within the area. Approach roads are satisfactory hard surfaced roads.

25. Milburn Landing, Pocomoke State Forest

From the south, a half mile of Md. Route 364 should be paved to the entrance and from the north, about 4 miles of hard surfacing should be given Md. Route 354 to the entrance. A mile and a half of bituminous surfacing should be paved to the entrance, and from the Landing proper. The secondary roads in the area are well-maintained.

26. Ocean Beach Area (proposed)

The beach development here will be feasible only after a bridge is built to the island and county or State roads, that would be normally required for residential development, are established. Under the State Master Recreation Plan, no hard roads are proposed to the State Beach.

From this review of the road situation, it is seen that while the areas vary widely in the ade-

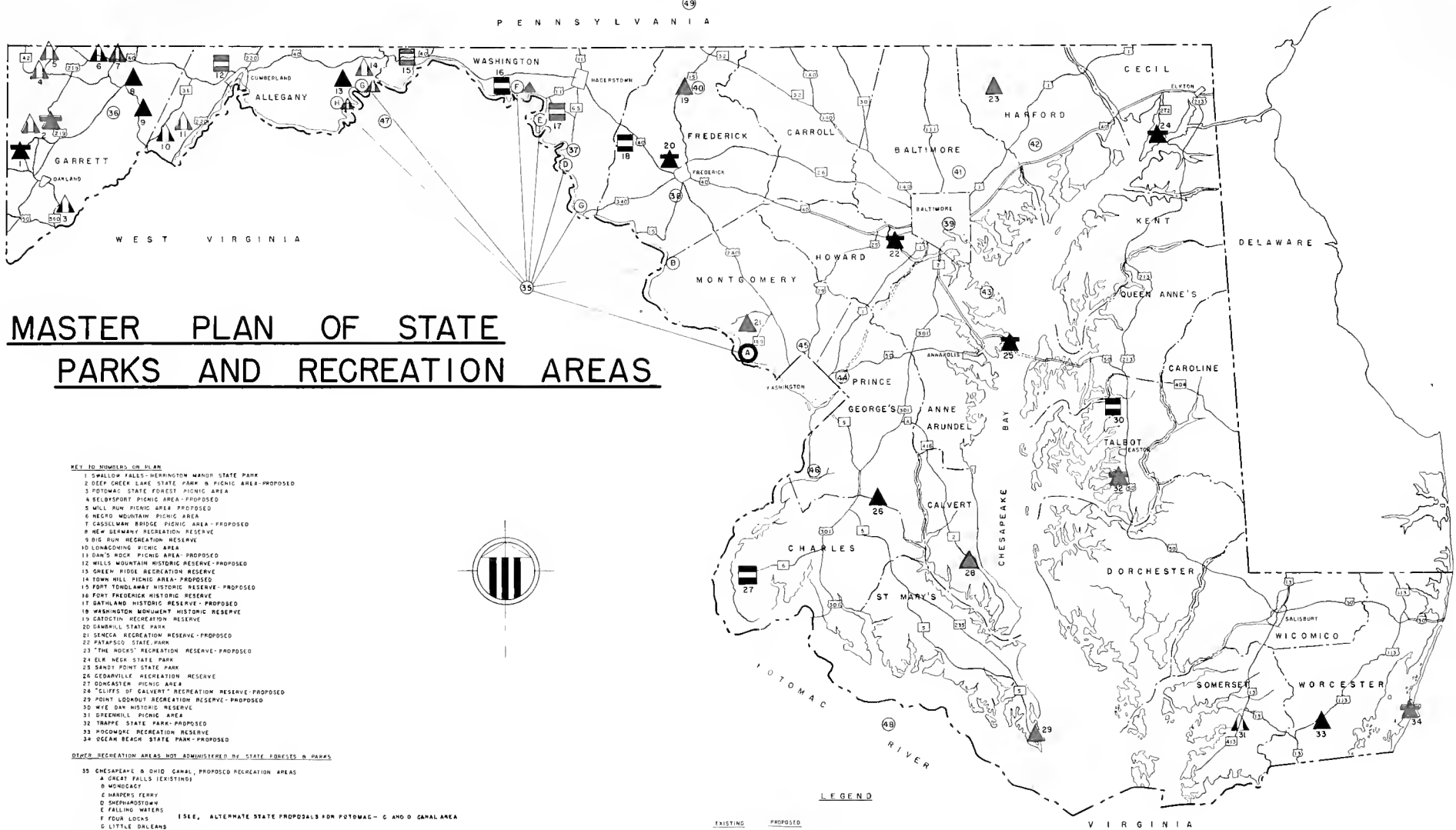


Picnic Area, Milburn Landing
Pocomoke Recreation Reserve

quacy of both approach and internal roads, a great amount of road building is required. Good roads are a necessity, otherwise the State's investment in development is to a great extent wasted.

Summary

All good park systems depend on more than land acquisition and a few simple installations of equipment or housing. Adequate state park and recreation service demands imaginative planning, with systematic and shrewd acquisition of appropriate properties; a program of development and management based on a careful study, and understanding of the desires and tastes of the public; high class maintenance; sufficient organization of program activities to give some sociability and community spirit to recreation experience in natural surroundings; nature guidance activity so that people will go away with increased knowledge of and a greater delight in the works of nature; and a businesslike system of fees and charges based on the principle that moderate charges are reasonable wherever expensive installations such as housekeeping cabins and swimming pools or expensive services are involved. Good roads, ample parking, and conveniences for the comfort of patrons have become elementary requirements.



- KEY TO SYMBOLS ON PLAN
- 1 SWALLOW FALLS-NEWINGTON MANOR STATE PARK
 - 2 DEEP CREEK LAKE STATE PARK & PICNIC AREA-PROPOSED
 - 3 POTOMAC STATE FOREST PICNIC AREA
 - 4 SELBYFORD PICNIC AREA-PROPOSED
 - 5 MILL RUN PICNIC AREA-PROPOSED
 - 6 NEGRO MOUNTAIN PICNIC AREA
 - 7 CASSELLMAN BRIDGE PICNIC AREA-PROPOSED
 - 8 NEW GERMANY RECREATION RESERVE
 - 9 BIG RUN RECREATION RESERVE
 - 10 LONGACRE PICNIC AREA
 - 11 DAN'S ROCK PICNIC AREA-PROPOSED
 - 12 HILLS MOUNTAIN HISTORIC RESERVE-PROPOSED
 - 13 GREEN HIDE RECREATION RESERVE
 - 14 TOWN HILL PICNIC AREA-PROPOSED
 - 15 FORT TOWNSHIP HISTORIC RESERVE-PROPOSED
 - 16 FORT FREDERICK HISTORIC RESERVE
 - 17 GATHLAND HISTORIC RESERVE-PROPOSED
 - 18 WASHINGTON MONUMENT HISTORIC RESERVE
 - 19 CATOCTIN RECREATION RESERVE
 - 20 CAMBRILL STATE PARK
 - 21 SENECA RECREATION RESERVE-PROPOSED
 - 22 PATAPSCO STATE PARK
 - 23 "THE ROCKS" RECREATION RESERVE-PROPOSED
 - 24 ELK HORN STATE PARK
 - 25 SANDY POINT STATE PARK
 - 26 CEDARVILLE RECREATION RESERVE
 - 27 DONCASTER PICNIC AREA
 - 28 "CLIFFS OF CALVERT" RECREATION RESERVE-PROPOSED
 - 29 POINT LOOKOUT RECREATION RESERVE-PROPOSED
 - 30 WEE HAN HISTORIC RESERVE
 - 31 GREENHILL PICNIC AREA
 - 32 TRAPPE STATE PARK-PROPOSED
 - 33 WOODMERE RECREATION RESERVE
 - 34 OCEAN BEACH STATE PARK-PROPOSED

OTHER RECREATION AREAS NOT ADMINISTERED BY STATE FORESTS & PARKS

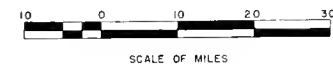
- 35 CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL, PROPOSED RECREATION AREAS
 - A GREAT FALLS (EXISTING)
 - B MONOCACY
 - C HARKERS FERRY
 - D SHEPARDSTOWN
 - E FALLING WATERS
 - F FOUR LOCKS
 - G LITTLE DALEANS
 - H GREEN HIDE LEAST OF TUNNEL
- 36 PLEASANT VALLEY RECREATION AREA
- 37 ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD
- 38 MONOCACY BATTLEFIELD
- 39 FORT MCHENRY
- 40 CATOCTIN DEMONSTRATION RECREATION AREA
- 41 LOCH PAVEN RESERVOIR
- 42 HARFORD OLEN RECREATION AREA
- 43 FORT SMALLWOOD
- 44 GREENHILL PARK AREA
- 45 MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITOL PARKS
- 46 FORT WASHINGTON

ASSESSIBLE BUT OUT OF STATE

- 47 CACAPON STATE PARK, W. VA.
- 48 WESTMORELAND STATE PARK, VA.
- 49 CALCONIA STATE PARK, PA.

LEGEND

- | EXISTING | PROPOSED | |
|----------|----------|---|
| ★ | ★ | STATE PARK |
| ▲ | ▲ | STATE RECREATION RESERVE |
| △ | △ | STATE PICNIC AREA |
| ■ | ■ | STATE HISTORIC RESERVE |
| ○ | ○ | PROPOSED B EXISTING AREAS NOT ADMINISTERED BY STATE FORESTS & PARKS |
| ○ | ○ | PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE STATE RESERVE |
| ○ | ○ | PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE STATE PICNIC AREA |



9. MASTER PLAN OF STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS

The Master Plan includes the proposed and existing parks and recreation areas recommended for the State, to be developed on a long range basis and administered wholly or in part by the State. The terms used are those outlined in Section 4 in the discussion of the classification of areas. Some of the areas involved are existing parks of a general or historic character entirely independent of the State Forests; others are existing recreation areas in State Forests; some are park properties in process of acquisition, such as The Rocks and land along Seneca Creek; still others are newly proposed properties resulting from this study.

The Master Plan for the State as a whole includes the proposals contained in detail in the Maryland State Planning Commission's recently issued Publication No. 73: RECREATION IN WESTERN MARYLAND, A MAJOR ECONOMIC ASSET. This publication should be read in connection with the Master Plan, since the data on Western Maryland are presented in a much condensed form in this report. In terms of their relation to the economic well-being of the State, the recommendations for Western Maryland are in a different category of urgency than those for the State as a whole. This is due to present unemployment and the general uncertainty of the industrial future in Allegany and Garrett counties. More attention has been given, therefore, to revenue producing possibilities in State areas in the west and to influence of park and recreation areas on the stimulation of private enterprise in the vacation and tourist business. The recommendations for the Patapsco State Park are also shown in condensed form, as these are available in a report published in October 1950 by the State Planning Commission, entitled DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR PATAPSCO RIVER VALLEY PARK.

The proposals for development and acquisition of areas by the State are made with reference to the projects of the Federal government and State agencies that promise and provide recreational activities and opportunities for Maryland residents in substantial numbers. The principal regions of the State where this relation has special importance is the metropolitan area around Wash-

ington, D. C. where the National Capital Parks, the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and the State of Maryland are all involved.

Implied Adherence to State Responsibilities

In the recommendations of this report, the effort is made to suggest for the State those responsibilities that are appropriate to it as a State concern in distinction from the proper responsibilities of county and local jurisdictions. The State has already been committed to expenditures in at least two areas whereby all tests municipal or county governments are rightfully responsible. These areas are the Lonaconing picnic center and the Seneca Creek Valley area.

It is urged that during this period of reorganization of the functions of the Department of Forests and Parks, policies on acquisition and development be based on a strict distinction as to the respective spheres of governmental responsibility. In the introductory section of this report it was pointed out that such lines can be drawn and that a number of states have demonstrated the distinctions in practice.

For many years to come, the Department of Forests and Parks will require all the resources at its command in developing existing State areas and fostering the activities appropriate to them without taking on any problems of county or local governments.

A Proposed Accessible Network of Parks

If the Master Plan of parks and other areas is carried out, Maryland will have a major park or reserve within 25 miles of every sizeable urban community in the State. This system, with few exceptions, will also offer such an area within 25 to 30 miles of every part of the State. This distribution does not include the areas of strictly historic interest.

Important additions will be made of areas having outstanding scenic, geological and other attractions. These are properties that should be a part of the common heritage of the people of the State and should be owned and used by them. Illustrations are The Rocks, The Cliffs of Cal-

vert, Point Lookout, Wills Mountain at The Narrows and a portion of ocean frontage.

Acquisition Versus Development

As pointed out in the section to follow on priority of action, there are a few locations that are so important to the plan that their acquisition is the first order of business. However, slowness of development has been one of the principal drawbacks and this should be speeded in a few key parks.

The Master Plan

The Master Plan for State Parks and Recreation Areas is indicated on a State map, which shows by standard symbols the relative location and type of area in accordance with the proposed classification. Each proposal is further indicated by a key number which refers to the descriptive material in the text.

(Note. In the case of Key No. 2, because of the scale of the map, the proposed Deep Creek Lake State Park and Picnic Area are shown as one item although they are two distinct and separate areas.)

In all, thirty-five areas are indicated in the following groups:

- 8 State Parks
- 10 Recreation Reserves
- 6 Historic Reserves
- 11 Picnic Areas

For the convenience of the reader, the principal facts and proposals for each area, accompanied by functional or schematic plans, in a number of instances, are brought together in one place in the report. The data for each area include a brief description of the project, recommendations for facilities and development, estimated costs of construction and operation and, in certain cases, anticipated revenues. The suggested priority of development is stated separately. Key numbers also indicate the general location of significant public recreation areas not administered by the Department of Forests and Parks, such as Federal areas and other State parks adjacent to Maryland.

County And Other Potential Areas

It should be understood that there are numerous areas throughout Maryland which have obvious recreation value that are not even mentioned in this report. Some of them are significant enough to be

acquired and developed as county, or municipal parks.

Matapeake. An important example is Matapeake, the eighty-acre site of the terminal of the Chesapeake Bay Ferry. The area is administered by the State Roads Commission. With the termination of ferry service upon the completion of the new bridge, what use should be made of Matapeake? Since it is owned by the State, should it become a State recreation area?

Across the bay, only a few minutes by automobile from Matapeake, a major State park, Sandy Point, is being developed. Hence, it is not logical or necessary to develop another State recreation area so near.

However, Queen Anne's County might well acquire the land and develop a county recreation area, the features of which would supplement, and not duplicate, nearby Sandy Point. The expected new residential development on Kent Island, in addition to the existing county population, would doubtless justify such a project.

PROPOSALS

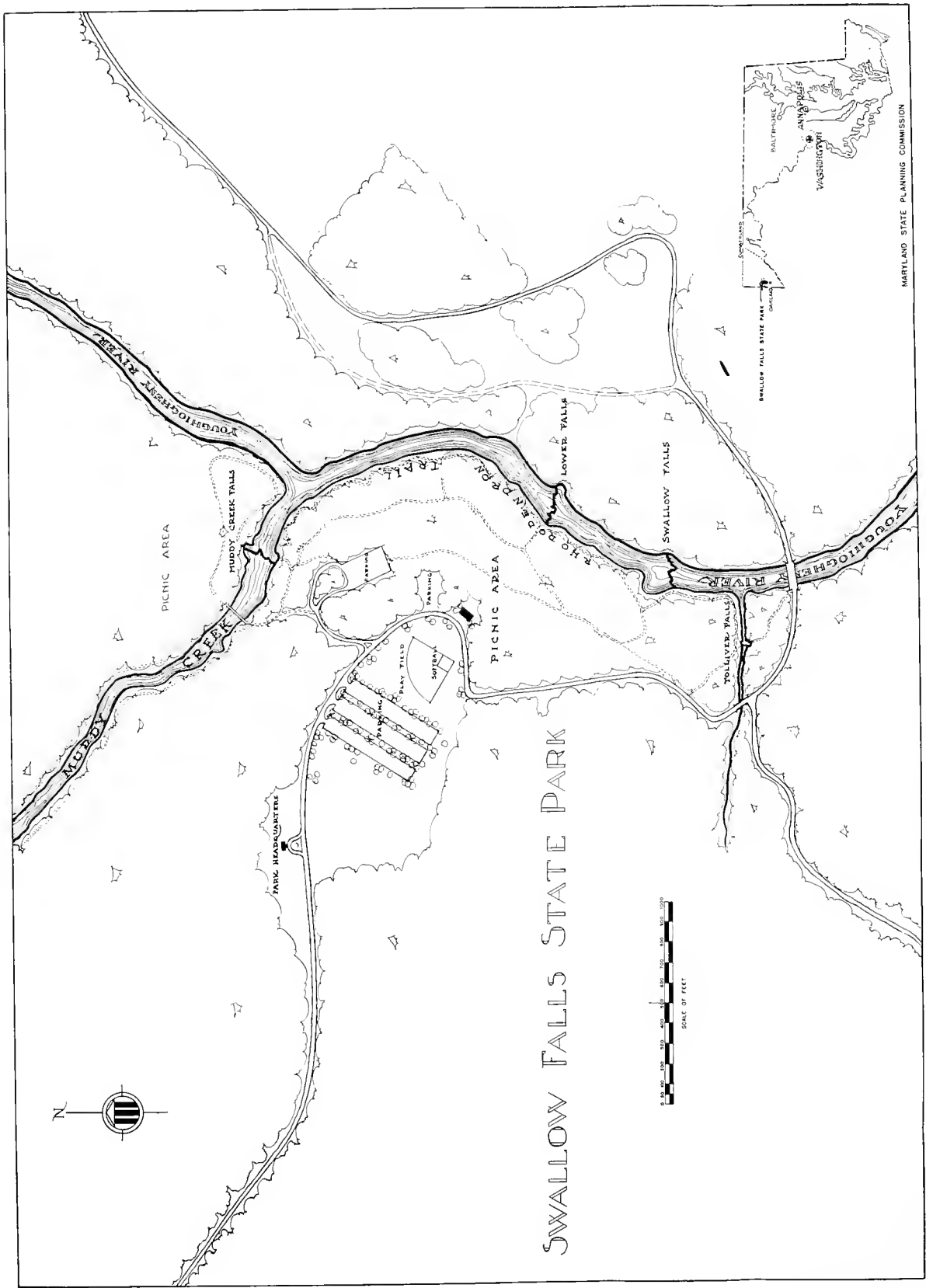
Key No. 1. Swallow Falls State Park

(Garrett County)

The present Swallow Falls and Herrington Manor Recreation Areas are to be combined, together with an additional 162 acres of existing forest land into the Swallow Falls State Park. The immediate Swallow Falls area, is one of the outstanding natural attractions of the east, with its spectacular Muddy Creek Falls, the Youghiogeny River, forests of virgin hemlock and pine and unique rock formations. Also beautiful, in a less spectacular way, is Herrington Manor. This recreation area has superior scenic outlooks and its splendid facilities make it one of the best, all-round recreation areas in the State. Its present facilities include: a 55-acre lake for swimming, boating and fishing; a large bathhouse; 14 housekeeping cabins; and extensive picnic areas.

Land Acquisition: None

Size: Total area set aside in present forest. 700 acres.
Improvements: The improvements for recreational purposes at the Falls will be principally the expansion of picnic facilities and additional parking space. Similar expansion will be necessary at Herrington Manor in addition to 26 new cabins, a tent camping section, boathouse, beach development, a lodge with 30 double bedrooms and additional roads.



Proposed Development Plan For Swallow Falls State Park

Cost of Improvements:

Roads.....	\$ 52,450
Parking areas.....	56,400
Picnic facilities.....	23,150
Cabins, tents, etc.....	182,750
Lodge.....	99,720
Miscellaneous	21,350

\$435,820

Operating Costs: (Including lodge)

Personnel.....	\$37,960
Expenses.....	25,850

\$63,810

Revenue From Operation 89,680

Net Revenue \$25,870

(See functional plan, pages 41 and 42)

Key No. 2 Deep Creek Lake State Park**Deep Creek Lake Picnic Area (Garrett County)**

The recommended park on this great lake will not only provide the public access to the most popular body of water in Western Maryland but will also stimulate interest in private developments and services in the entire lake region. Except for very limited access recently made possible by lease to the Maryland Game and Inland Fish Commission, there is no public owned frontage on Deep Creek Lake.

Land Acquisition: 200 acres. This property is located in the Little Snaggy Mountain Area and is a part of the so called "Thousand Acres."

Land Costs \$50,000

Improvements: The improvements proposed include a system of roads, parking areas, picnic center, pavilion, bathhouse, utilities, etc.

Cost of Improvements:

Roads.....	\$125,000
Parking areas.....	46,445
Picnic centers.....	57,000
Pavilion.....	60,000
Bathhouse.....	75,000
Utilities.....	50,000
Miscellaneous.....	68,150

\$481,595

Operating Costs:

Personnel.....	\$ 17,262
Expenses.....	21,650

\$ 38,912

Revenue From Operation: (Estimated seasonal attendance 150,000)..... 48,270

Net Revenue \$ 9,358

(See functional plan, page 44)

The recommended site of the Picnic Area is off U. S. Route 219 at Thayerville.

Land Acquisition: 5 acres

Land Cost \$ 5,000

Key No. 3. Potomac State Forest**Picnic Area (Garrett County)**

This proposal refers to conditioning the existing picnic areas in the two sections of the Forest. All roads should be repaired, especially the one along Laurel Run. Recreation area improvements should be handled by maintenance crews referred to later in the report.

Key No. 4. Selbysport Picnic Area (Garrett County)

This is one of two picnic areas recommended on the Youghiogheny impoundment. Placed above high water mark, such areas will provide informal outdoor recreation in attractive settings. The improvements will be undertaken, only after land is transferred to the State.

Land Acquisition: Federal property. None

Size: 10 acres.

Improvements: Roads, parking, picnic center, etc.

Cost of Improvements:

Roads.....	\$ 5,000
Parking.....	2,400
Picnic center water supply.....	13,600

\$21,000

Operating Costs: The area would be maintained by a crew operating under the regional office.

Revenue From Operation: No revenues are indicated.

Key No. 5. Mill Run Picnic Area (Garrett County)

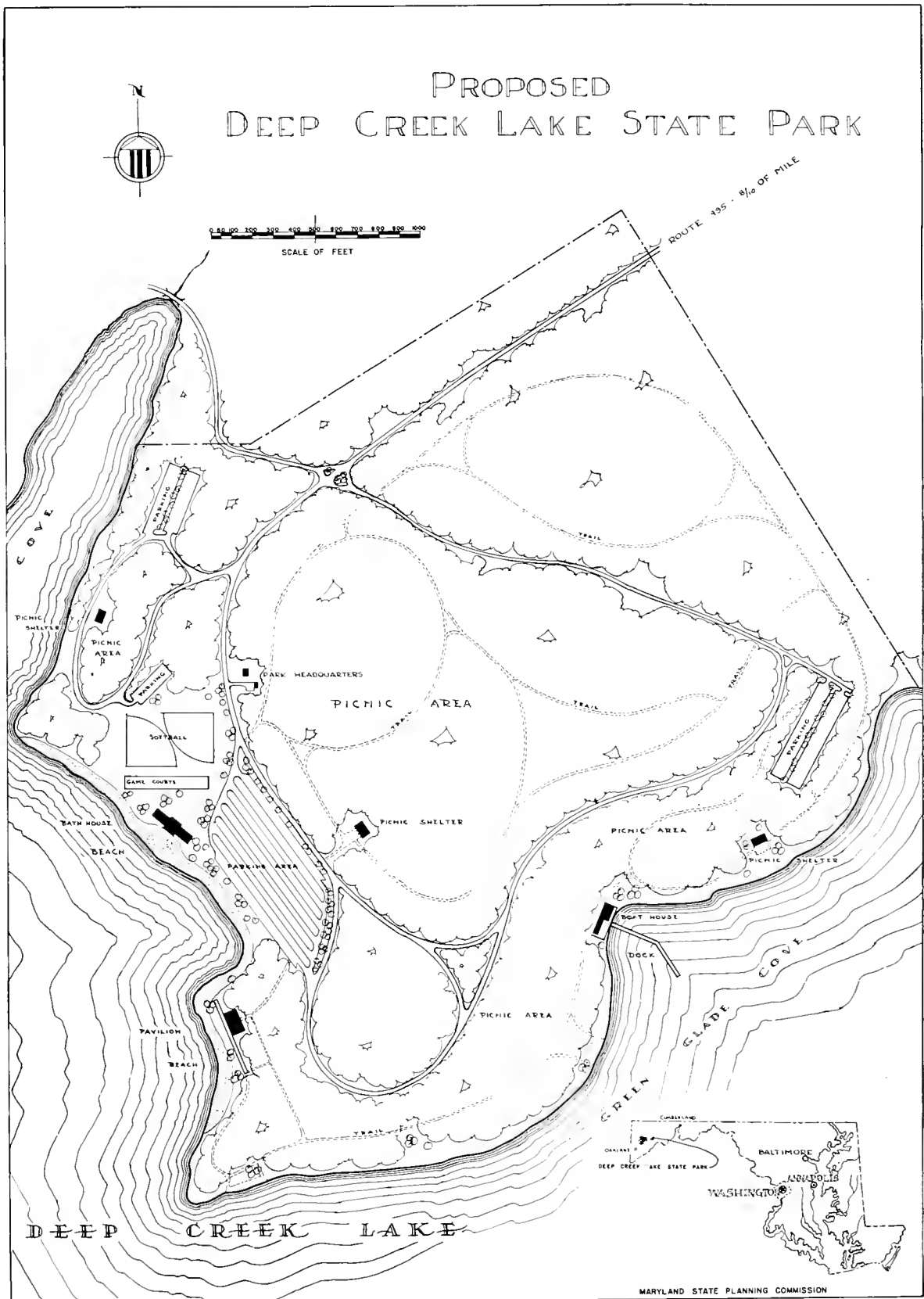
This picnic area is located at the mouth of Mill Run on the Youghiogheny River, ownership of land, cost of development and improvements, operating costs and revenues, same as Selbysport. The improvements will be undertaken, only after land is transferred to the State.

Size: 10 acres.

Improvements \$21,000

Key No. 6. Negro Mountain**Picnic Area (Garrett County)**

The principal recommendation here is the improvement of the road to the area. This is a magnificent spot for picnicking because of the high country and beautiful mountain views.



Proposed Development Plan For Deep Creek Lake State Park

Size: 1.5 acres.

Improvements: Picnic facilities.

Cost of Improvements:..... \$1,000

Operating Costs: The area would be maintained by a crew operating under the regional office.

Revenue From Operation: No revenues are indicated.

Key No. 7. Casselman Bridge

Picnic Area

(Garrett County)

The Little Crossings in Braddock's military campaign in the French and Indian War took place at this spot. The historic stone arched bridge, built in 1813, is well preserved and in active use. The attractiveness of the river and its environs, together with its location on the *National Pike*, make this an appropriate wayside picnic site.

Land Acquisition: 4 acres. The four acres comprise two acres immediately north of U. S. Route 40 and two acres south, including a section of the river. The land should be acquired, part by transfer from the State Roads Commission, and part by purchase.

Land Costs:..... \$1,000

Improvements: It is proposed to develop a large picnic area of the roadside type with parking facilities, water supply and picnic tables and benches.

Cost of Improvements:

Parking area.....	\$ 800
Picnic facilities.....	5,500
Water supply.....	2,000

\$8,300

Operating Costs: The area would be maintained by a crew operating under the regional office.

Revenue From Operation: No revenues are indicated.

Key No. 8. New Germany

Recreation Reserve

(Garrett County)

The beauty of its setting, the excellent trees and forest cover, and its seclusion in a peaceful valley are major attractions at New Germany. However many improvements are required to condition the area and enlarge its usefulness without impairing its basic charm. At the present time, it is too cramped in size for adequate operation and service. It is further handicapped by the lack of all-weather access roads, a condition that will be only partly corrected when the new county road connecting with U. S. Route 40 is completed.

Land Acquisition: 150 acres.

Land Cost:

Adjacent farmland, 100 acres.....	\$25,000
Wooded hillside, 50 acres	2,500

\$27,500

Size: (with proposed acquisition) 250 acres.

Improvements: The largest item in the long range improvement program is for the construction of 25 additional cabins which are very popular in this location. It is also proposed to increase the size of the lake by raising the present dam three feet, to construct a bathhouse and to develop a beach for bathing. The picnic facilities will be expanded as well as parking areas and roads. The development of a tent camping section and the creation of a ski tow are further proposed.

Cost of Improvements:

Roads.....	\$ 42,000
Parking areas.....	16,725
Cabins, tents, etc.....	175,500
Lake and bathhouse.....	50,000
Picnic facilities.....	17,225
Miscellaneous.....	23,720

\$325,170

Operating Costs:

Personnel.....	\$14,000
Expenses.....	10,230

\$24,230

Revenue From Operation:

Estimated revenue from 35 cabins.....	\$16,100
---------------------------------------	----------

Estimated revenue from other sources.....	14,100	30,200
---	--------	--------

Net Revenue \$ 5,970

Day visitors estimated at 50,000

(See functional plan, page 46)

Key No. 9. Big Run Recreation

Reserve

(Garrett County)

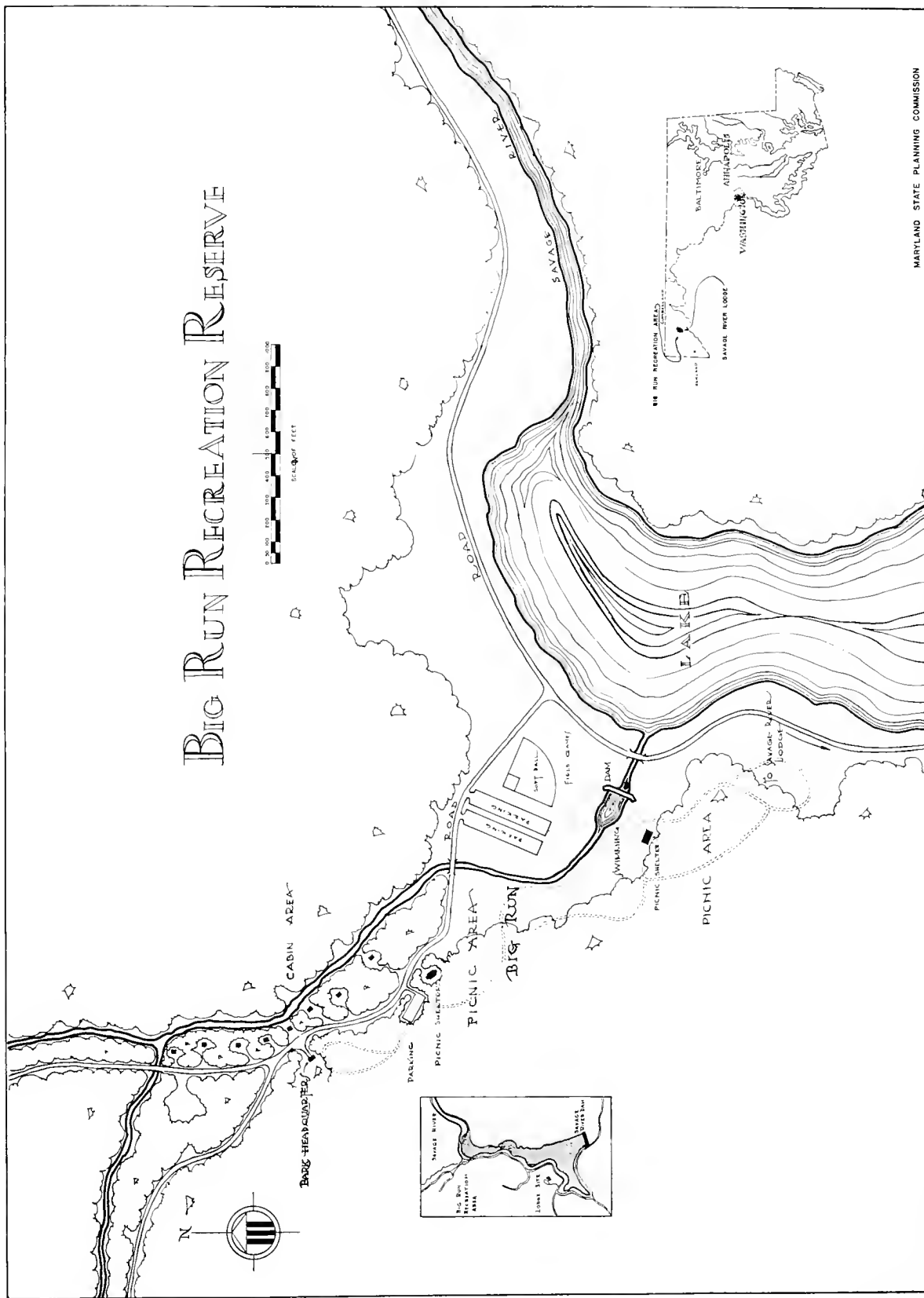
This proposal calls for the expansion of the present Big Run area to take in a section of the Savage River area including locations commanding a superb view of the newly created lake. Hitherto somewhat abused because of lack of man power for supervision and only lightly used, the Big Run area can now become a natural focus of activity because of the unusual attraction caused by the development of the Savage River Dam and Lake. The entire area has striking natural beauty.

Land Acquisition: none.

Size: 50 acres.

[illegible]

Proposed Development Plan For New Germany Recreation Reserve



Improvements: The major item is for a lodge containing 20 double bedrooms located on a high point commanding a magnificent view of the reservoir. It is also proposed to construct a small dam in order to provide a safe swimming area, picnic facilities, parking areas, trails and improvements in the existing cabins.

Cost of Improvements:

Parking area.....	\$ 4,590
Picnic facilities.....	14,675
Dam.....	15,000
Cabin improvements	8,000
Lodge.....	113,630
Miscellaneous.....	1,050

\$156,945

Operating Costs: (including lodge)

It is proposed to administer the area from a central office at the lodge.

Personnel (area).....	\$16,386
Expenses.....	4,300
Personnel (lodge)	10,400
Expenses.....	12,000

\$43,086

Revenue From Operation 41,600

Net Expense \$ 1,486

Day visitors estimated at 20,000.

(See functional plan, page 47)

Key No. 10. Lonaconing Picnic

Area

(Allegany County)

Located in George's Creek valley near the base of Dan's Mountain and the community of Lonaconing, this area differs from those previously described in the nature of its appeal and service. Both its characteristics and location in an industrialized region make it unlike areas that have a regional or state-wide appeal, including attractiveness to tourists and vacationists. The existing area was a gift and for the use of the local and nearby population.

Land Acquisition: 5 acres. It is proposed to acquire a border strip of approximately 125 feet in length that would add an area containing a group of great trees, superior to anything in the present property, and a spring. A level area of approximately four acres would serve for the development of an informal sports field.

Land Cost \$1,000

Size: (with proposed acquisition) 105 acres.

Improvements: The development to date includes construction of a shelter, tables, benches and grills for picnicking, toilets and road construction. This has been carried out as an employment project with relief labor. Expansion of picnic facilities, and roads and parking facilities are proposed.

Cost of Improvements:

Roads.....	\$5,000
Parking.....	2,400
Picnic facilities.....	5,600

\$13,000

Operating Costs: The area would be maintained by a crew operating under the regional office.

Revenue From Operation: No revenues are indicated.

Key No. 11. Dan's Rock

Picnic Area

(Allegany County)

The view from Dan's Rock at an elevation of 2,898 feet on Dan's Mountain is one of the thrilling experiences available to the residents of Western Maryland and to visitors from within and out of the State. The Department of Forests and Parks operates a fire tower at the Rock on a quarter of an acre of land where picnicking is feasible. The public, for all time, should have a more substantial hold than is now available at this important site. On the easterly slope, the Department of Game and Inland Fish has acquired several thousand acres of precipitous land for a game refuge and for hunting.

Land Acquisition: 50 acres. It is recommended that 50 acres of land adjacent to the Rock and the present holdings of the Department of Forests and Parks on the westerly side of the mountain be secured as a picnic site.

Land Cost \$250

Size: 50 acres.

Improvements: These would be limited to the development of picnic facilities and to road and trail construction. A trail should be built up the eastern slope through the property of the Game and Inland Fish Department and private land in order to give access to the Rock to hikers and possibly riders. This trail might start at a point near Cresaptown and provide access to visitors coming into the region by way of U. S. Route 220.

Cost of Improvements:

Picnic facilities.....	\$5,600
Trails, etc.....	1,000

\$6,600

Operating Costs: The area would be maintained by a crew operating under the regional office.

Revenue From Operation: No revenues are indicated

Key No. 12. Wills Mountain

Historic Reserve

(Allegany County)

This site on Wills Mountain is adjacent to the City of Cumberland and overlooks the historic Narrows which has been characterized by the Baltimore

Sun as one of the *seven natural wonders of Maryland*. The scenic panorama from *Lover's Leap* and on even higher locations in the area are truly magnificent. In view of its outstanding scenic and historic importance, this area should be in the possession of the people of the State.

Land Acquisition: 400 acres. The extremely precipitous slope from the summit to the Wills Creek Valley floor, is approximately 200 acres. The rolling and near-level land at the summit is estimated at another 200 acres. Public use of the present private road must be obtained.

Land Costs:	
Slope.....	\$ 2,000
Summit.....	20,000
	<hr/>
	\$22,000

Improvements: The proposed uses of the area are sight-seeing and picnicking. The principal facility will be a picnic center with shelter building, concession, picnic tables and benches. The concession will be used for sale of refreshments and souvenirs. It will also be necessary to provide an access road and a protective wall along the top of the cliffs.

Cost of Improvements:	
Road.....	\$50,000
Parking.....	5,850
Protective wall.....	40,000
Picnic facilities, concession.....	20,500
	<hr/>
	\$116,350

Operating Costs:	
Personnel:	
Custodian, 5 months..	\$2,750
Expenses.....	4,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,750
Revenue From Operation	3,950
	<hr/>
Net Expense	\$ 2,800

Key No. 13. Green Ridge Recreation Reserve (Allegany County)

The center of this proposed development is the former CCC Camp in the Green Ridge State Forest, located a few hundred feet off U. S. Route 40. It is located in the northeastern section of Allegany County. Fifteen Mile Creek runs through the area and there is a small dam and swimming hole a mile downstream from the present CCC buildings. The scenery is excellent and it is a logical center for numerous scenic trips by car, on horseback or on foot. It is an ideal spot for camping and picnicking. The 25,000 acres of State forest provide excellent

views, good motoring on well-maintained county roads, hunting, fishing, riding and nature study. This area is the most accessible to a major highway of any recreation area in Western Maryland.

Land Acquisition: 5 acres. A tract of land immediately south of U. S. Route 40 and on both sides of Fifteen Mile Creek of approximately 5 acres is recommended for acquisition for the future protection of the reserve.

Land Costs	\$500
Size: 55 acres.	

Improvements: The aim in the development is to provide extensive picnic and camping facilities, the latter particularly for church and other organized groups. It is proposed to adapt several of the existing CCC buildings, two of them to be used as dormitories and a third as a recreation hall. One is now in use by camping groups as a kitchen and dining hall for which it is well equipped. Camping organizations will share the swimming center and recreation field with day use groups or will be willing to schedule their recreation activities involving these facilities at such times as to also permit their use by day visitors. The principal items for improvement are the construction of roads, reconstruction of existing buildings, picnic facilities, bathhouse and dam.

Cost of Improvements:	
Roads.....	\$ 46,900
Buildings, reconstruction	41,500
Picnic facilities, parking	31,750
Bathhouse and dam.....	60,000
Miscellaneous.....	8,350
	<hr/>
	\$188,500

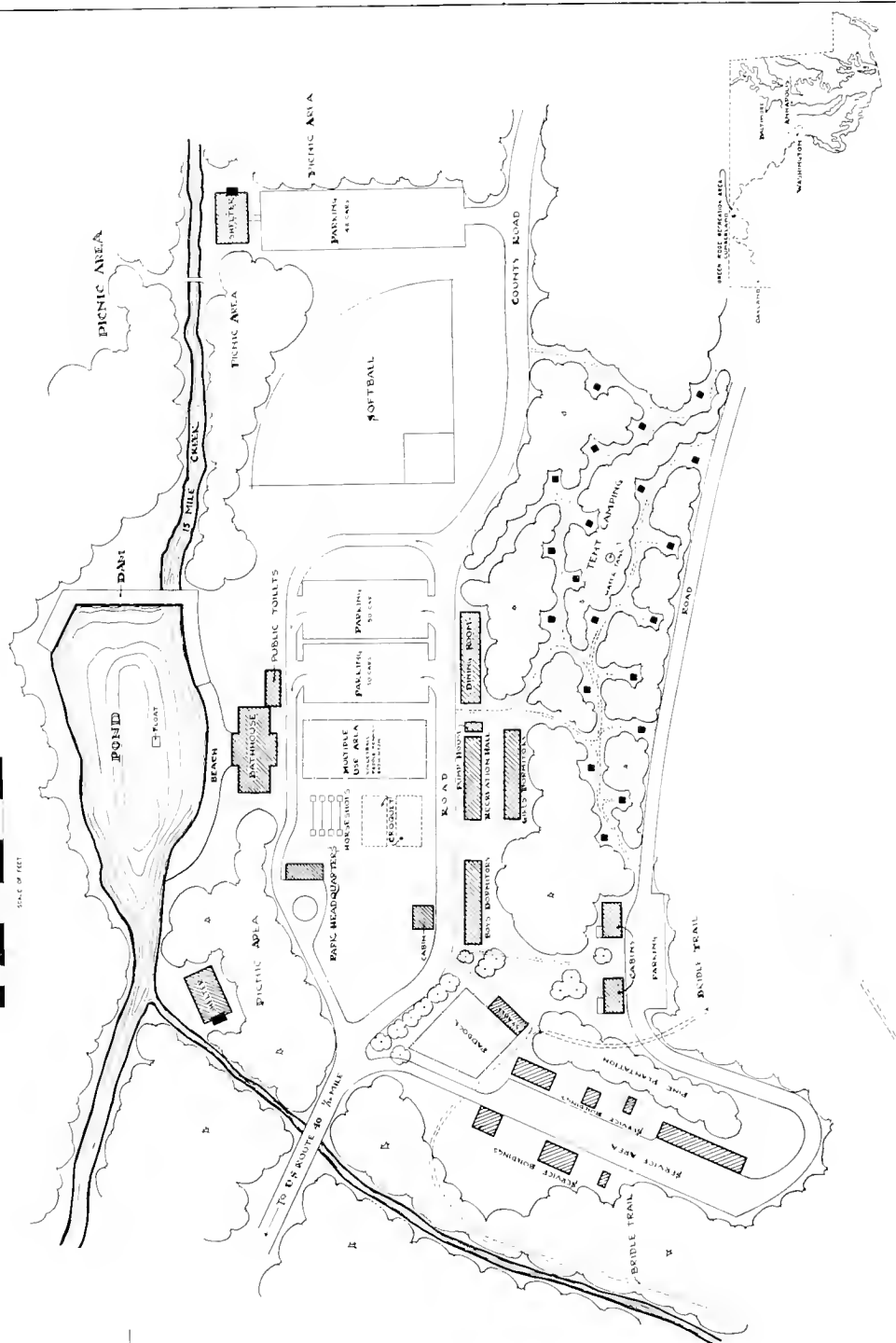
Operating Costs:	
Personnel: lifeguards, supervision, labor, etc.	
	\$12,920
Expenses.....	9,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 21,920

Revenue From Operation:	
Day visitors estimated at 65,000. Revenues made up from rental of camp buildings, tents, bathhouse, parking, refreshments, etc.....	
	21,400
	<hr/>
Net Expense	\$ 520

(See functional plan, page 50)

Key No. 14. Town Hill Picnic Area (Allegany County)

This is the site of a fire tower on a quarter of an acre of State owned land. The area is readily accessible from U. S. Route 40 by a dirt road. The views from this spot are superb and an excellent picnic area could be developed a little off the highway.



FEDERAL AND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Land Acquisition: 25 acres.

Land Cost \$ 625

Improvements: The installation of picnic facilities and improvement of existing road.

Cost of Improvements:

Picnic facilities..... \$5,600
Parking 2,400

\$8,000

Operating Costs: The area would be maintained by a crew operating under the regional office.

Revenue From Operation: No revenues are indicated

Key No. 15. Fort Tonoloway Historic Reserve (Washington County)

This historic site of 20 acres was a gift to the State and is at present undeveloped. Its place in the State recreation program is primarily that of an historic shrine. It will also be used as a picnic center.

Land Acquisition: 11 acres. The acquisition of 11 acres of land will be required in order to obtain an access right-of-way to this property, 200 feet wide.

Land Cost \$1,100

Size: (Including right-of-way) 32 acres

Improvements: It will be necessary to build an access road, approximately one half mile long, through the proposed right-of-way. Picnic facilities, a parking area and water supply are proposed for this area.

Cost of Improvements: The excessive cost of a paved road to this area is not justified until the area becomes better known and used. A simple dirt road should be constructed by the maintenance crew of the regional office.

Picnic facilities..... \$1,150
Parking..... 2,400
Well and water supply.. 2,500
Miscellaneous..... 50

\$6,100

Operating Costs: The area would be maintained by a crew operating under the regional office.

Revenue From Operation: No revenues are indicated

Key No. 16. Fort Frederick Historic Reserve (Washington County)

The usefulness of this historic site will be enhanced if the plans for the development of the Chesapeake and Ohio Parkway are realized as many more visitors will be brought to the area. The development for the Big Pool, adjacent to the Fort, rests with the National Capital Parks, which may

find it feasible to provide parking and facilities for fishermen and picnickers in the near future. The reported attendance at the Fort in 1950 was 32,591. The main interests are in the restoration of the Fort, picnicking, and camping.

Land Acquisition: none.

Size: 279 acres.

Improvements: None proposed.

Operating Costs \$6,000
Revenue From Operation 500

Net Expense \$5,500

Key No. 17. Gathland Historic Reserve (Washington County)

George Alfred Townsend, a pioneer Civil War correspondent used the pen name of *Gath*, hence the name *Gathland*, which was his former home. This 100 acre tract, with the original home and buildings in partial ruins, is now the property of the State and the site of a memorial arch dedicated to the correspondents and artists of the army between 1861 and 1865. The memorial arch, located in the triangle formed by two roads, is a National Monument and maintained by the National Park Service. It is proposed that this area be developed as a National Hall of Fame to war correspondents of all decades and that suitable facilities be constructed to honor their memory. The Hall of Fame should be financed by private funds under the sponsorship of the American press. Such a shrine would capture the imagination of the public and if properly promoted would attract national attention. The area should also be used for picnicking, sight-seeing, and for the memorial arch. Many of the old structures are well worth a visit.

Land Acquisition: 75 acres. Fifty acres on the west just off Md. Route 572 to provide protection and parking, and 25 acres below the memorial arch for protection and expansion.

Size: 176 acres.

Land Costs \$ 2,100

Improvements: Parking area and picnic center.

Cost of Improvements:

Parking area..... \$8,000
Picnic facilities..... 9,900

\$17,900

Operating Costs \$ 2,500
Revenue From Operation 500

Net Expense \$ 2,000

**Key No. 18. Washington Monument
Historic Reserve (Frederick County)**

This historic recreation area which derives its name from the stone monument, first to be completed in the memory of George Washington, is used largely by sight-seers and picnickers. Excellent views of both the Hagerstown and Middletown Valleys add to the interest of the area. In 1950, 78,000 people visited the area. The famous Appalachian Trail passes through the site.

Land Acquisition: None.

Size: 96 acres.

Improvements: The proposal calls for increasing the size of the parking area, additional picnic facilities and two toilet buildings.

Cost of Improvements:

Parking area	\$7,250
Picnic facilities	1,300
Toilets.....	1,500

\$10,050

Operating Costs	\$7,500
Revenue From Operation	1,500
Net Expense	\$6,000

**Key No. 19. Catoctin Recreation
Reserve (Frederick County)**

Provided the Federal government releases the area to the State, it is proposed to add limited facilities for picnicking and parking and to operate the property as a recreation area for the people of Maryland. The portion of the 10,000 acre demonstration area expected is that south of Maryland Route 77. It includes Cunningham Falls, the west picnic area, and the site of the historic iron industry at Catoctin Furnace. It also includes areas of excellent scenery, fishing streams and trails.

Land Acquisition: 5,000 acres

Land Cost: None.

Improvements: A wayside picnic area is recommended at the Catoctin Furnace site to be developed in cooperation with the State Roads Commission, with shelter building, informal sports field and parking. On Md. Route 77, a parking area near Cunningham Falls is proposed. Expansion of parking facilities at the west picnic area is also proposed.

Cost of Improvements:

Parking areas.....	\$10,300
Picnic facilities	13,400
Miscellaneous.....	1,200

\$24,900

Operating Costs.....	\$2,500
It is recommended that the area be administered from nearby Gambrill Park using personnel from a regional crew as necessary.	
Revenue From Operation	500
Net Expense	\$2,000

(See functional plan, page 53)

Key No. 20. Gambrill State Park (Frederick County)

Gambrill's 1,088 acres were a gift to the State by the City of Frederick. Its lofty picnic center and scenic attractions drew a reported 58,000 visitors in 1950. One of its greatest drawbacks is the lack of a good access road. Its strategic location in relation to large numbers of people, with improved access and the addition of facilities for a more diversified program, would place it near the top in the over-all State Park system.

Land Acquisition: 25 acres. The State has recently acquired 43.5 acres at the entrance to the park. In order to protect the existing spring and straighten out the boundary line, an area of approximately 10 acres should be acquired. A triangular section of 15 acres would round out the park in a continuous area. This acquisition is also recommended.

Land Cost:..... \$ 15,000

Size: 1,113 acres.

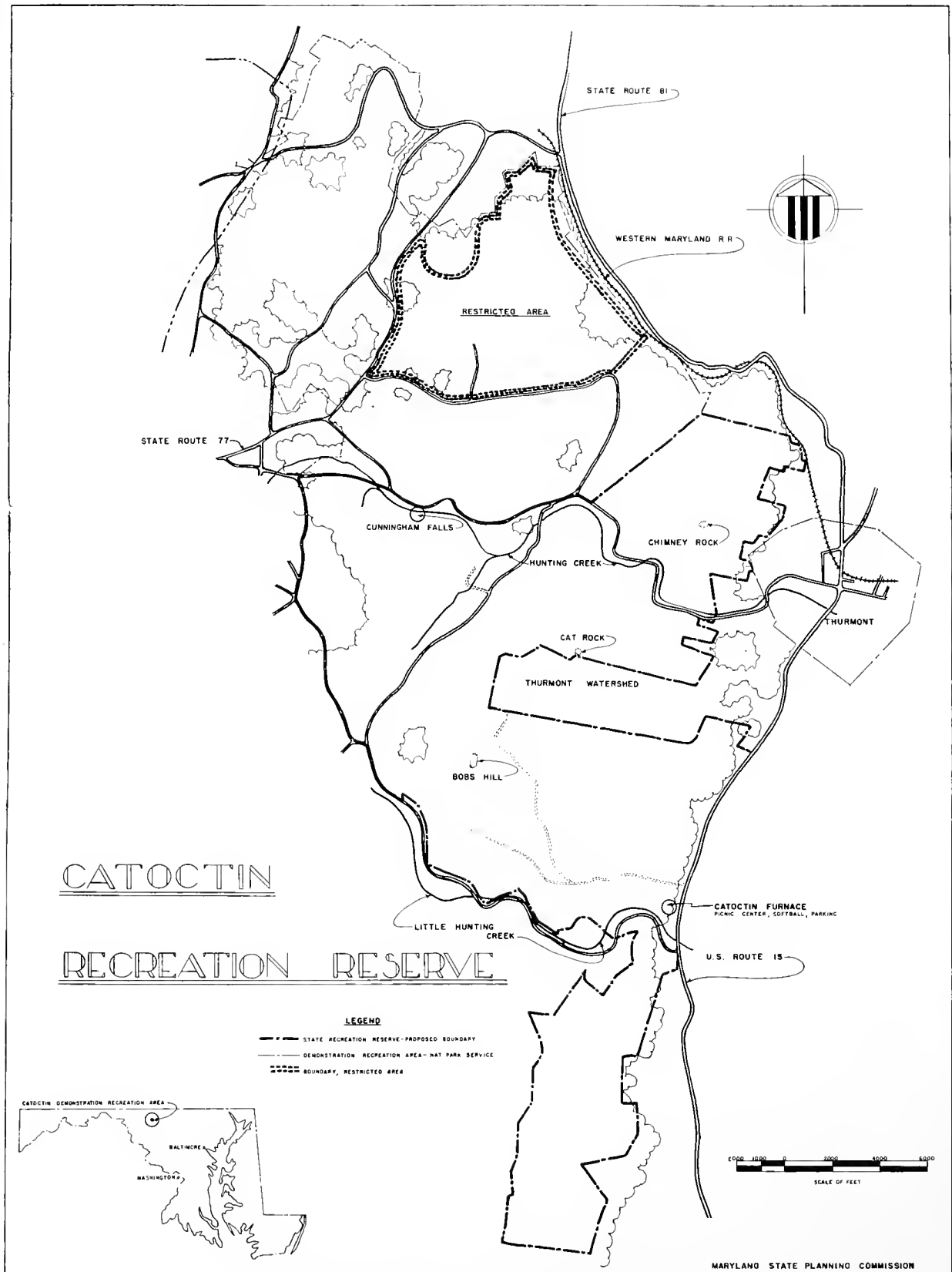
Improvements: A direct access road from U. S. Route 40 is recommended. This road would be approximately one mile in length. Among other proposals are parking areas near the present picnic areas, a new picnic center in the recently acquired land near the park entrance with a modern, recirculating swimming pool and bathhouse. This center would require parking facilities also. The expense of a swimming pool is justified by the fact that the Frederick municipal pools and other pools in the region are not adequate to serve this part of the State. A large pool was originally planned for the Catoctin Demonstration Area but was never built and is no longer contemplated by the Federal government. The growing industrial and military establishments in Frederick and Washington counties and the needs of the rural population of these and adjacent counties, point to the importance of a well-developed State park, including swimming facilities, in this area.

Cost of Improvements:

New Toilets.....	\$10,000
Parking areas.....	15,450
Swimming pool, bath- house.....	125,000
Picnic facilities.....	12,775
Grading, utilities, etc....	11,500

\$174,725

Operating Costs: With the proposed new facilities, the operating costs will be more than double, \$7,000 additional being anticipated from the pool and \$1,500 for other expenses..... \$ 15,500



Proposed Development Plan For Catoctin Recreation Reserve

Revenue From Operation: The modern pool should be at least self maintaining. Revenues from swimming are estimated at \$8,500. Other revenues total \$2,200 and may run more..... 10,700

Net Expense \$ 4,800
(See functional plan, page 54.)

Key No. 21. Seneca Recreation Reserve (Montgomery County)

The State has appropriated funds for the acquisition of land for recreation in the Seneca Creek Valley in southwestern Montgomery County. The extent of the State's participation in the development of this area is definitely modified by the valley's nearness to the National Capitol around which important park developments are taking place under metropolitan and Federal agencies. Furthermore, the greater part of the proposed recreation area will be inundated in ten years if the Suburban Sanitary Commission decides to proceed with its plan for two dams and reservoirs in the Seneca Creek Watershed as a source of water supply.

As the maps and text in this report indicate, a large Federal park development of 1,100 acres is in prospect near Greenbelt, Maryland. With this development and the numerous existing and projected parks and recreation centers in eastern Montgomery and Prince George's counties, the Seneca recreation area project is little needed by Prince George's County and becomes primarily a Montgomery County concern.

The area in its natural state, while attractive and meriting recreational use, is not of unusual or outstanding quality. Perhaps its chief distinction is the fact that, in a predominantly agricultural region, it contains large stands of woods bordering the Creek.

These considerations lead to including Seneca in the Master Plan on a qualified basis. It carries the special recommendation that all or part of the cost of the land be absorbed eventually by the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission and that development cost be shared by Montgomery County and the State on an equal basis.

Land Acquisition: 500 acres, including donated land.
Land Cost: Not to exceed \$50,000.
For recreation purposes, less property is required than the 1,500 acres proposed in the preliminary purchase plan.
The reduction is principally in the wooded land at some distance from the stream.

Improvements: No construction of major importance or cost is proposed at locations that may be flooded. Picnic centers are shown in temporary locations south of Berryville Road, off Black Rock Mill Road and off Riffleford Road. A picnic center with a recreation field and parking area is proposed along Md. Route 112 below the lower dam site, a recreation field and picnic center adjacent to Md. Route 28 above the proposed water line and a swimming pool and recreation area near Quince Orchard and Long Draught Branch near the highway and well out of the expected area of inundation. Hiking and bridle trails are proposed for the stream valley.

Cost of Improvements: (by areas)

Picnic center off Riffleford Road.....	\$ 1,775
Picnic center off Black Rock Mill Road	2,475
Picnic center south of Berryville Road	3,375
Recreation area, off Md. Route 112, below dam	21,275
Recreation area, north of Md. Route 28	24,275
Swimming center, bathhouse and recreation area, Quince Orchard and Long Draught Branch.....	153,875
	<hr/>
	\$207,050

Operating Costs: In line with the above analysis of the Seneca project, it is recommended that the operation and maintenance costs of the area be jointly assumed by the State and Montgomery County. The Swimming Center is the principal item; personnel being estimated to cost \$6,165 and expenses at \$2,000 with \$1,200 for general maintenance. Total..... \$9,365

Revenue From Operation: The pool, being accessible to both the general county and metropolitan population should be popular and profitable. The estimated attendance in the overall reserve is 50,000. Pool income is put at \$11,750. Parking, picnicking and camping account for the balance..... 14,150

Net Revenue \$ 4,785

Key No. 22. Patapsco State Park (Howard, Carroll, Anne Arundel, and Baltimore Counties)

The expansion and development of this important park on Baltimore's doorstep were the subject of a special report, Publication 65, prepared by the State Planning Commission and published in October,

1950. The completed project envisioned a park of 8,535 acres, embracing land in Howard, Carroll, Anne Arundel, and Baltimore counties, containing both urban and typical state park facilities. Provision for swimming, boating, fishing, camping, picnicking, and other activities were recommended in widely distributed locations. Facilities were also recommended around the adjacent Liberty Reservoir now under construction.

Land Acquisition: 6,971 acres. Now in the process of being acquired. (\$732,924 has been appropriated.)
Size: (State area only) 8,535 acres.

Improvements.....\$5,901,148

The development program was projected over a period of twelve years. It includes roads, hiking and bridle trails, wildlife sanctuaries, swimming pools, recreation centers including fields for sports, organized and family camps, picnic centers, boating and canoeing centers and other facilities.

Operating Costs \$297,498

The maintenance and operating costs are shown on the basis of full development of the park, including numerous income producing facilities.

Revenue From Operations 236,675

The proposed revenue producing operations include: golf, cabin and camp rentals, boating, canoeing, swimming pools, admission to special features. Snack bars, vending machines and popular concessions are other profitable sources of income.

Net Expense \$ 60,823

(See functional plan in State Planning Commission's Publication No. 65)

Key No. 23. The Rocks Recreation Reserve (Harford County)

The Rocks, located in Harford County, 30 miles from Baltimore and seven miles from the Pennsylvania line, is characterized by lofty, rugged rock formations in a generally picturesque setting. The two great pillar-like rocks, famous in history and legend, are separated by a deep valley through which Deer Creek flows. Along this lovely stream, passes Maryland Route 24 and the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad. The Department of Forests and Parks has already acquired 82 acres of the proposed reserve, including the northern half of The Rocks to the west of the highway, considerable

mountaintop land and two roadside houses, one of which contains a store.

The major recommendations of the plan for this reserve is to complete the purchase of both sections of The Rocks proper, develop picnic and parking facilities, construct a walk with steps and guards to the summit, a series of trails throughout the area and access to the creek. It is not the intent to construct a road to the summit or acquire land for that specific purpose.

Land Acquisition: 225 acres. This estimate is for approximately 225 additional acres to complete the requirements proposed. Level land to the north, ample for a large picnic center with adequate parking adjacent to Deer Creek, is included.

Land Cost \$ 25,000

Size: 307 acres.

Improvements: The development of a picnic center at the north near the creek, distributed picnic facilities in other sections of the reserve, a well defined, easy walk to the summit, a series of trails and parking facilities are proposed.

Cost of Improvements:

Parking areas.....	\$ 9,250
Picnic facilities.....	12,900
Concession building	7,500
Walks, trails, etc.....	4,000

\$33,650

Operating Costs \$ 5,180

Eventually the present store can be replaced with a modern concession building. In the meantime, its continued operation and the rental of both residences can produce revenue. Maintenance of the picnic facilities, trails and structures are the principal operating items. A custodian could occupy the smaller of the two houses.

Revenue From Operation 5,350

The estimated attendance is 40,000. The anticipated revenue is from rentals, parking and the concession.

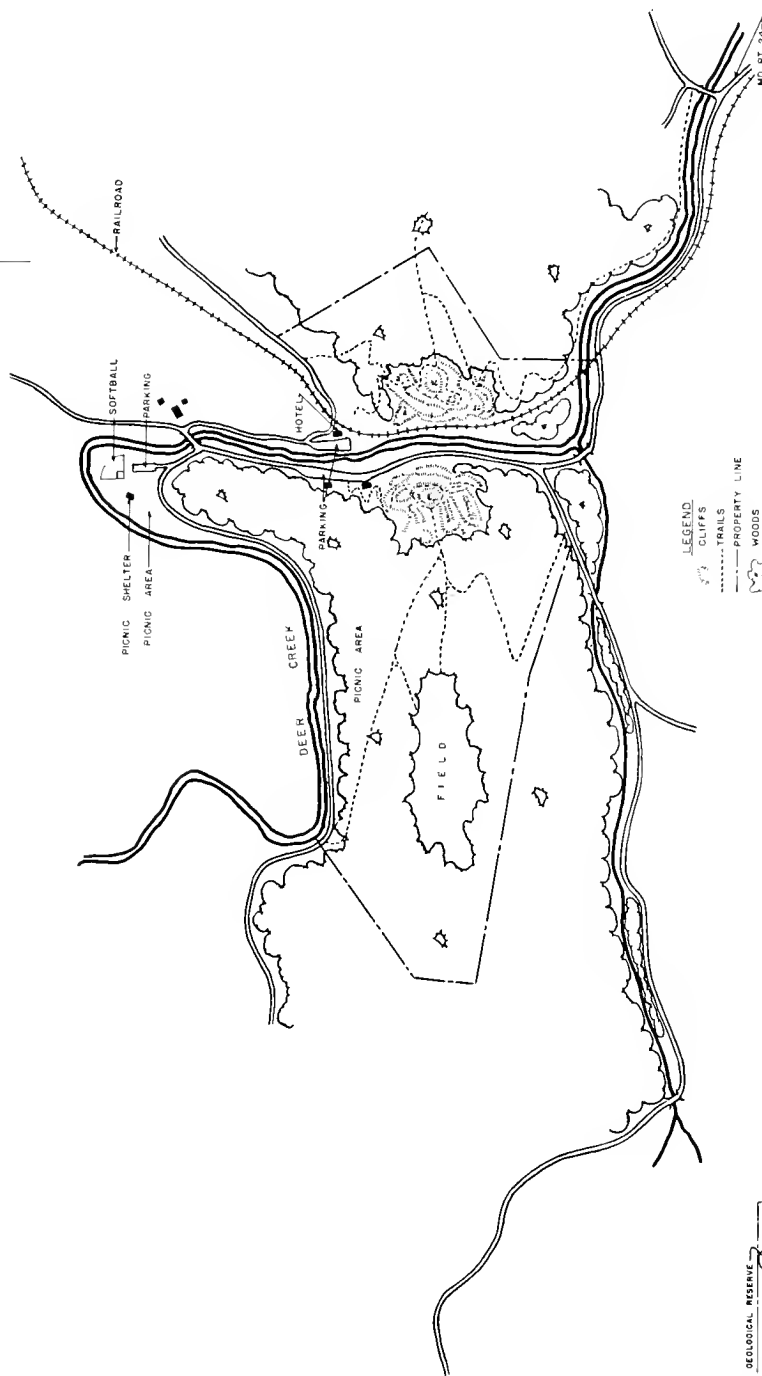
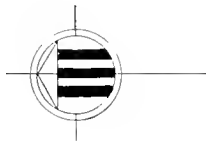
Net Revenue \$ 170

(See functional plan, page 57)

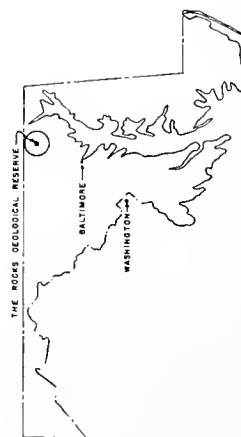
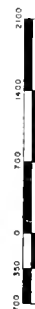
Key No. 24. Elk Neck State Park (Cecil County)

This well located park with superior opportunities for bathing, boating, picnicking, camping and other recreational activities should develop into one of Maryland's outstanding areas. Within its 993 acres, the existing development includes housekeeping cabins of the efficiency type with central toilet and laundry building, a bathing beach for campers, sev-

THE ROCKS RECREATION RESERVE



LEGEND
 CLIFFS
 TRAILS
 PROPERTY LINE
 WOODS



eral picnic centers, trails, overlooks, and several miles of good roads. The access road off Maryland Route 272 is being widened and conditioned for paving within a year. The park is only 11 miles from U. S. Route 40 which indicates a heavy future patronage. In 1950, the attendance was 19,478 in spite of the most unfavorable access conditions.

Land Acquisition: A right-of-way 200 feet wide to Turkey Point Lighthouse

Land Cost \$ 1,500

Size: 1,012 acres.

Improvements: The recommended improvements include two bathhouses and the development of a large bathing beach, 21 housekeeping cabins, a tent camping area with a central wash, toilet and shower building, expansion of parking and picnic facilities, and the construction of new roads and trails. It is recommended that the present dwelling at the lighthouse be renovated and rented to summer visitors.

Cost of Improvements:

Bathhouses and beach development.....	\$85,000
Parking areas.....	38,700
Roads.....	50,000
Boathouse, boats and dock.....	13,750
Picnic centers.....	47,850
Park headquarters	12,000
Cabins (21).....	136,500
Tent camping center	11,000
Residence, repair lighthouse.....	1,000
Utilities.....	35,000
Miscellaneous	1,100

\$431,900

Operating Costs:

Personnel	\$14,390
Expenses.....	12,000

\$ 26,390

Revenue From Operation 25,210

Net Expense \$ 1,180

(See functional plan, page 59)

Key No. 25. Sandy Point State Park

(Anne Arundel County)

Its Bay location and nearness to heavily travelled U.S. Route 50 which will be still more popular since the completion of the Bay Bridge promise to give Sandy Point State Park a very heavy patronage. With little development in 1950, the attendance was already an estimated 75,000 persons. The improvement to date has included an elevated water tank,

the approach road, extensive fill, water supply system and the construction of two bathhouses. Its beaches, wooded areas and pond provide the natural setting for an outstanding park.

Land Acquisition: None.

Size: 725 acres.

Improvements: To complete the plans as prepared by Andrews and Associates, with slight modifications, the following projects have been proposed:

Two cafeterias.....	\$325,000
Parking areas, south and east beach.....	80,785
Superintendent's residence	20,000
Sewage disposal plant....	25,000
Lockers.....	29,610
Swimming pools	185,000
Pond dredging.....	50,000
Utilities.....	150,000
Completion of roads.....	103,580
Beach and parking areas	585,827
Renovation of Manor House.....	50,000
Picnic tables and benches	10,000
Miscellaneous.....	69,500

\$1,684,302

Operating Costs: (Estimates of Department of Forests and Parks).

Personnel.....	\$ 57,000
Expenses.....	45,000

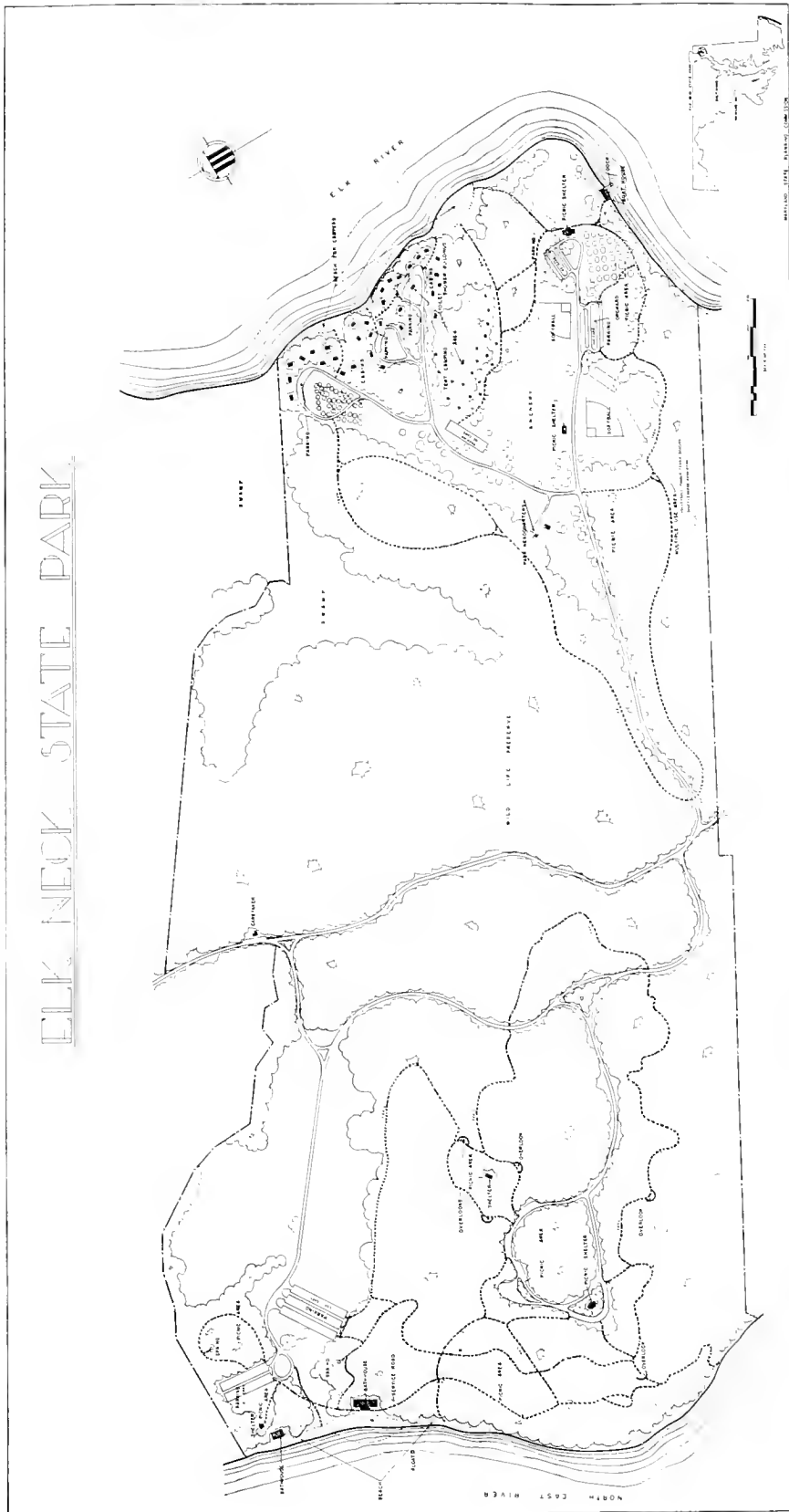
\$ 102,000

Revenue From Operation 87,700

Net Expense\$ 14,300

Key No. 26. Cedarville Recreation Reserve (Prince George's and Charles Counties)

The present Cedarville recreation area is a tract of approximately 50 acres in the State Forest of the same name. It is located only four miles from well traveled U. S. Route 301 and is only 26 miles from Washington, D. C. Tent campers as well as picnickers use the five small picnic centers. The quiet and restfulness of the forest so near metropolitan Washington is one of its chief attractions. Among the tent campers are Washington tourists who live in the Cedarville area and commute to the Capitol for sight-seeing. The process of charcoal burning, carried on in the forest by State employees, is an interesting attraction. The home of Dr. Mudd, who set the broken leg of the assassin Booth, is a



Proposed Development Plan For Elk Neck State Park

point of historical interest. The existing roads in the area are well maintained.

Land Acquisition: $\frac{1}{2}$ mile right-of-way to area; 30 acres.

Land Cost \$ 3,000

Size: 80 acres.

Improvements: It is proposed to expand the present picnic facilities by adding a picnic shelter and water supply. The improvement of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of road is also included.

Cost of Improvements:

Road improvement.....	\$ 5,000
Picnic facilities	8,175
Ten tents, wood floors	1,500
Water supply.....	2,500

\$ 17,175

Operating Costs:

Personnel.....	\$ 1,580
Expenses.....	750

\$ 2,330

Revenue From Operation 725

The estimated attendance is 15,000.

Charges for fuel and tent rentals are expected to yield..... \$725.

Net Expense: \$ 1,605

Key No. 27. Doncaster Picnic

Center

(Charles County)

The Doncaster area at present comprises only 5 acres in the State Forest. Access is by a county road which bisects the Forests. The location of this center with no other recreation areas of public character nearby makes it desirable to expand the facilities.

Land Acquisition: 45 acres. Increase of the area's acreage to 25 is recommended together with the installation of another picnic center of 25 acres. No purchase is required as the proposed acquisition is land within the present forest.

Size: 50 acres.

Improvements: Expansion of picnic facilities in the present center and the development of a second one.

Cost of Improvements:

Parking area.....	\$ 2,200
Picnic facilities.....	5,000

\$ 7,200

Operating Costs \$ 2,230

Revenue From Operation 300

Net Expense \$ 1,930

Key No. 28. The Cliffs of Calvert

Recreation Reserve

(Calvert County)

The famous Cliffs of Calvert, commanding the

broad expanse of Chesapeake Bay, is one of the outstanding beauty spots of the State. Its scenic value and historical importance, because of the deposits of fossils from the Miocene Age, more than justify the acquisition of at least a small portion to be used and preserved for the people of Maryland. The present proposal is modest in comparison yet will ensure a stretch of beach and a small section of the Cliffs for a State recreation reserve.

Land Acquisition: 185 acres. The area recommended is in the Lusby section and comprises approximately 185 acres with nearly a mile of beach front. Portions of the Cliffs are included with woods and a minimum amount of farm land. An access road with a hundred foot right-of-way should also be acquired.

Land Cost: Including right-of-way to

Md. Route 2..... \$50,000

Improvements: The proposal calls for two centers, one north and one immediately south of the headland. Each would have a simple bathhouse, parking area and picnic center. A small administrative center is planned in the north area. Trails, lookouts and beach improvement are further proposed. The north entrance road from Md. Route 2 should be paved and given a parkway effect. The existing south road should also be improved.

Cost of Improvements:

Parking areas.....	\$ 7,200
Bathhouses and beach development	26,000
Picnic facilities.....	7,225
Administrative head-quarters.....	12,000
Trails, lookouts, etc.....	2,000

\$54,425

Operating Costs:

Personnel.....	\$ 4,750
Expenses.....	1,150

\$ 5,900

Revenue From Operation 1,700

Net Expense \$ 4,200

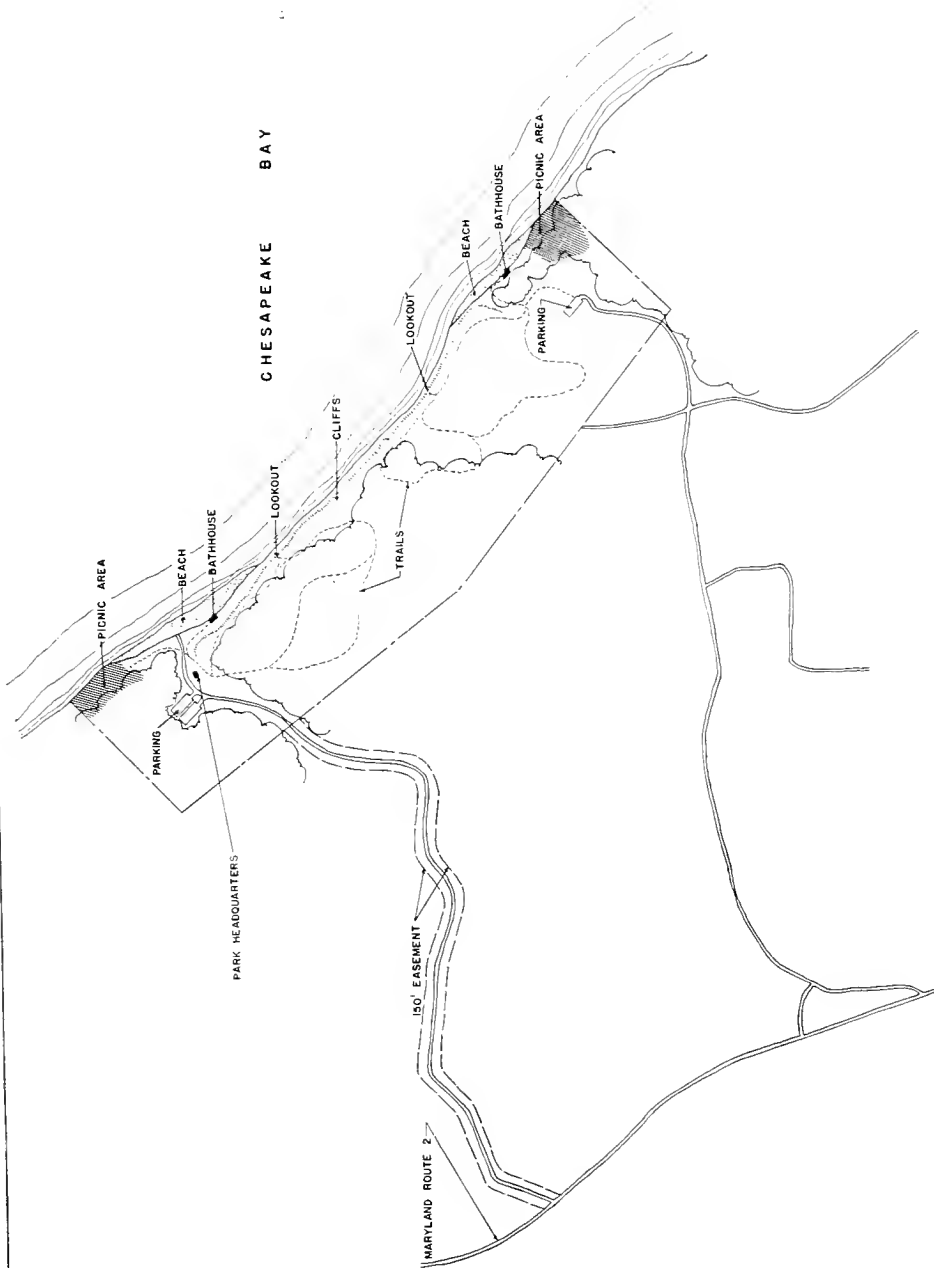
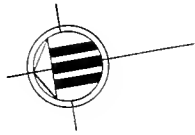
(See functional plan, page 61)

Key No. 29. Point Lookout

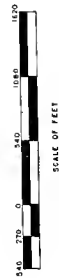
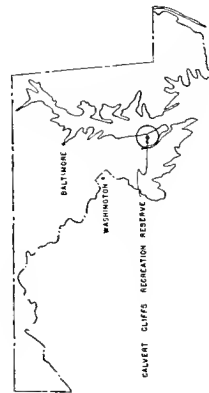
Recreation Reserve

(St. Mary's County)

Point Lookout, where the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay meet, has a distinctive scenic quality created by the immense expanse of water. This delightful area merits permanent access and use by the people of Maryland. It is sufficiently distant from metropolitan Washington and Baltimore to be spared the prospect of great crowds. The visitor's sense of remoteness as he stands at the Point or strolls

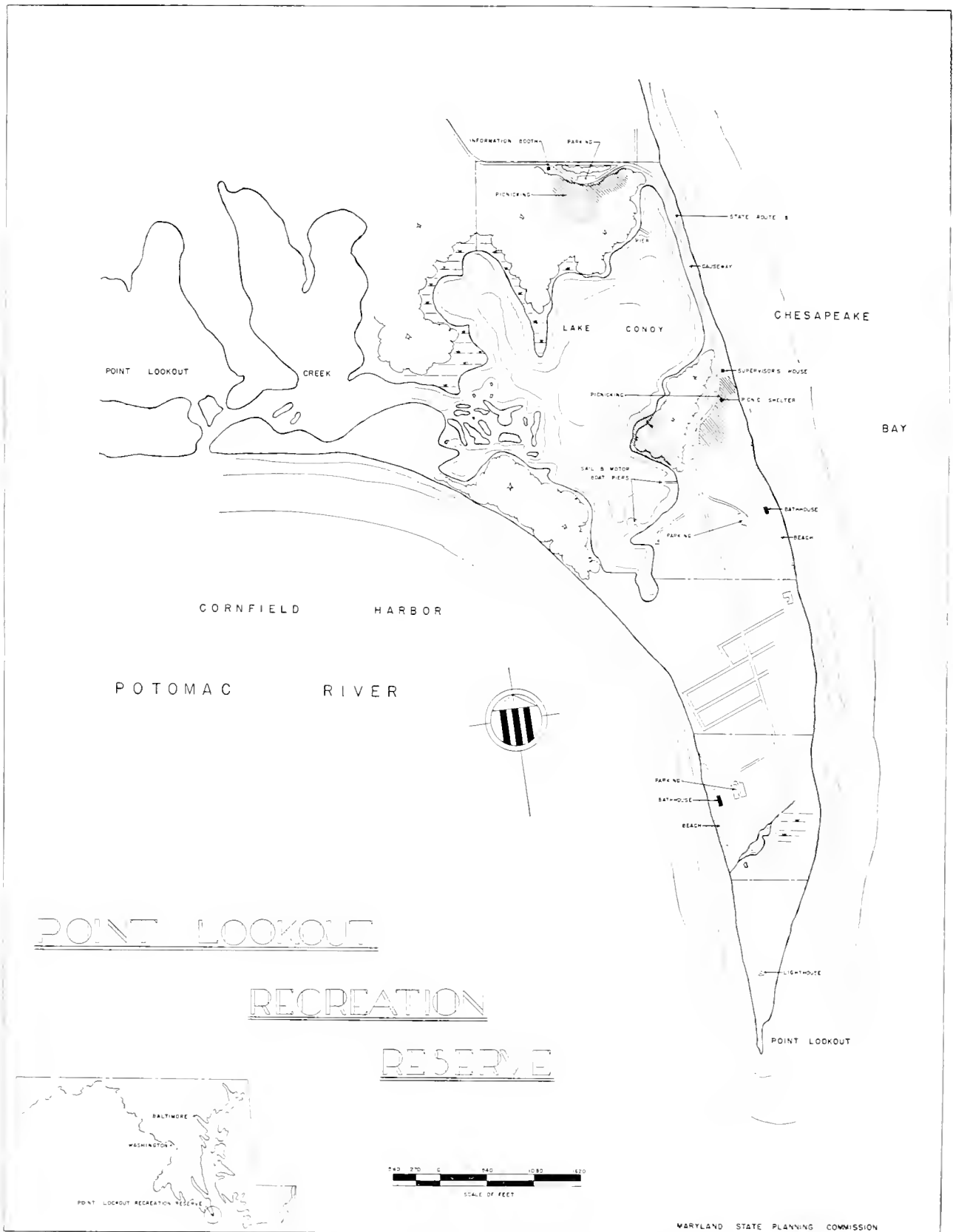


CALVERT CLIFFS RECREATION RESERVE



MARYLAND STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

Proposed Development Plan For The Cliffs of Calvert Reserve



Proposed Development Plan for Point Lookout Recreation Reserve

along the unspoiled beach constitutes one of the peculiar assets of the area and one which more intensive development and more visitors need never destroy. An excellent hard surfaced road, Maryland Route 235, extends to the proposed site.

Land Acquisition: 210 acres. Includes stretches of beach along both the Bay and the Potomac River and woodland for picnicking.	
Land Costs	\$50,000
Improvements: The proposal calls for two picnic centers and two bathing areas. Also included are 3 piers for motor, sail and row boats and a park headquarters.	
Cost of Improvements:	
Parking areas.....	\$13,500
Roads.....	15,000
Picnic facilities.....	17,750
Bathhouses, beach development.....	26,500
Headquarters.....	12,750
Piers.....	4,500
	<hr/>
	\$90,000
Operating Costs	\$10,580
Revenue From Operation	6,725
Estimated attendance from June to September is 32,000. The sources of revenue are: boat hire, picnicking, camping, bathhouse rentals.	
Net Expense	<hr/>
	\$ 3,855
(See functional plan, page 62)	

Key No. 30. Wye Oak Historic Reserve (Talbot County)

The State has wisely preserved and protected the great white oak tree at Wye Mills. The famous tree is reputed to be over 400 years old and is a magnificent specimen. The site is only 1½ acres. A small brick building, the bricks for which came from England, has been restored. It occupies a position partly underneath the tree to the disadvantage of both the structure and the tree from the viewpoint of the visitor.

Land Acquisition: None.	
Size: 1½ acres.	
Improvements: An old frame house in the rear of the property should be demolished as it has no value and impairs the appearance of the reserve. The brick structure may then be moved to this site to give a better setting to both the building and the tree. A landscape development around the building in character with its period would add much to the charm of the area.	
Cost of Improvements.....	\$ 3,750
Operating Costs	\$ 800
Revenues From Operation.....	.....
	<hr/>
Net Expense	\$ 800

Key No. 31. Greenhill Picnic Area (Somerset County)

This area is one of a number in the State of Maryland maintained by the Department of Forests and Parks as fire towers.

Size: 2.5 acres.	
Improvements: The picnic facilities should be expanded if public demand justifies.	
Operating Costs: The area would be maintained by a crew operating under the regional office.	
Revenue From Operation: No revenues are indicated.	

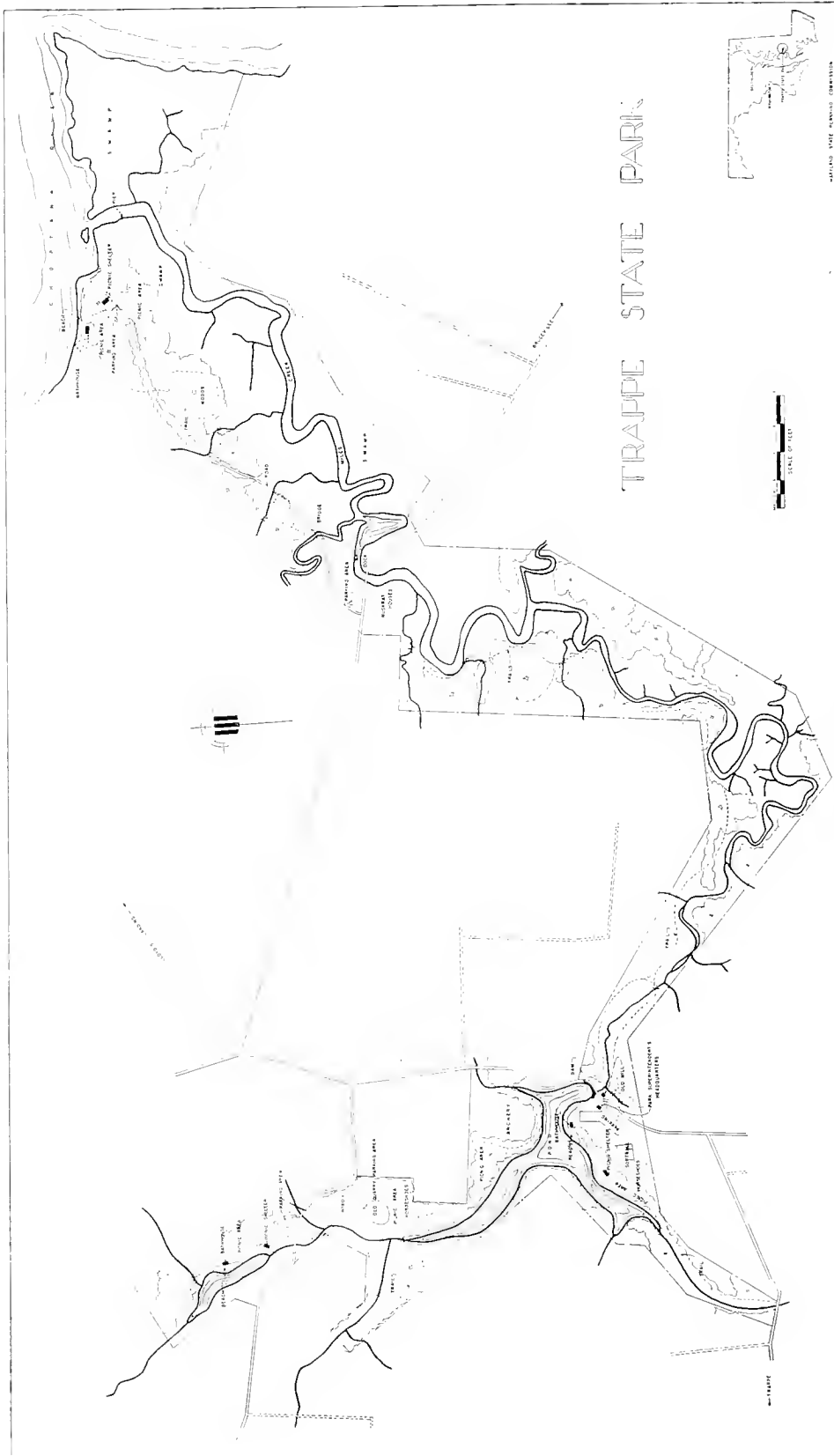
Key No. 32. Trappe State Park (Talbot County)

An area embracing the lower section of the Miles Run Valley and a section of the shore line of the Choptank River at the mouth of Miles Creek has been selected as the location of a State park. Within the area, among other features, are two abandoned millponds with potential picnic land adjacent, some very good trees along the banks of the Creek, marsh land, navigable water in the lower section of the Creek, a good beach on the Choptank and superior picnic area fronting on the beach. The proposed boundaries of the acquisition are shown on the plan accompanying this description.

The reasons for selecting this area for a State park are several. A large section of the Eastern Shore, to which this proposal is fairly central, lacks a public recreation area. This area is accessible to and would doubtless be popular among the residents of several counties, not simply those in Talbot. The reclamation of the millponds as swimming centers with fresh water would meet a problem that is general in the lower Chesapeake. That is, the prevalence of sea nettles on the beaches. While the Miles Creek Valley itself and the ponds are not of state park quality, the regional importance of the swimming centers and the superior quality of the Choptank beach and the proposed wooded picnic areas, justify the interest of the State.

Access roads into the area are generally good and mostly hard surfaced. However, a road of considerable length is required within the park to provide access to the Choptank beach and picnic area.

Land Acquisition: 1,000 acres	
Land Cost: \$50,000.	
It is suggested that Talbot County or its citizens act privately and undertake to provide the Miles Creek area downstream as far as Easton Road at the bridge, leaving to the State the acquisition of the remainder from the	



Proposed Development Plan For Trappe State Park

bridge to the river. There are precedents for county action in giving the State land at Gambrill and Elk Neck, both parks being approximately 1,000 acres. The sum stated above is considered the reasonable maximum the State should pay for park purposes in this region. A new house is among the existing improvements.

Improvements: The proposal calls for the development of a bathing beach on the Choptank River, with picnic facilities. The pond above the old mill is to be restored by the construction of a dam. The lake thus created will provide a fresh water bathing area and picnic center. The restoration of the dam at the upper pond will also provide bathing facilities.

Cost of Improvements:

Choptank River Section	
Road, 1 mile.....	\$30,000
Bridge.....	20,000
Parking area.....	7,200
Picnic center.....	14,175
Bathhouse and beach development	16,000
Miles Creek Section	
Parking area.....	1,800
Pier.....	1,500
Big Pond Section	
Dam.....	15,000
Parking area.....	7,200
Bathhouse and beach development	17,000
Picnic center.....	14,725
Quarry Section	
Parking area.....	2,500
Picnic center	725
Upper Pond Section	
Dam.....	5,000
Parking area	2,400
Bathhouse and beach development	10,000
Picnic center.....	12,100
Trails, footbridge, etc.	7,000
	<hr/>
	\$184,325

Operating Cost \$ 11,970

Two boat docks, three simple bath-houses, two small and one large picnic center, two swimming ponds and a mile or more of roads and trails are among the facilities to be operated and maintained. Supervised bathing cost estimates are based on a ten-week swimming season. The personnel, including a resident superintendent, are expected to cost \$9,820 and the expense \$2,150.

Revenue From Operation 6,185

The estimated attendance is 26,000 including 12,000 at the river beach and picnic area. The bathhouse admissions are expected to produce \$3,825, parking \$1,560, boat hire \$600 and picnic fuel and miscellaneous \$200.

Net Expense \$ 5,785

(See functional plan, page 64)

Key No. 33. Pocomoke Recreation Reserve (Worcester County)

The recreation reserve at Milburn Landing in Pocomoke State Forest is unlike any other in the State because of the special character given it by the deep swamp-colored, swamp-bordered Pocomoke River. A trip by boat on the Pocomoke reveals the River merging into swamp. There is a newly built boat dock at the Landing. Fishing is good in the Pocomoke but swimming is not recommended at Milburn because of the River's depth and its often swift current. In line with its other somewhat tropical characteristics, the area has a long recreation season, as the picnickers start arriving in March and keep coming until late fall. Church groups like Milburn Landing picnic grounds, which are among the most attractive in the State; while sailors, stationed in Virginia, frequent the center with their families.

Land Acquisition: 100 acres.

Fifty acres of the forest centering in Milburn Landing should be designated as Recreation Reserve and another fifty acres of State Forest, south of Corbin Creek, within the present game reserve and including a road to the river, should also be incorporated in the Reserve. There will thus be two centers, both located on the river.

Land Cost: None.

Improvements: The improvements recommended include enlarging the main picnic shelter at the Landing, in talling row and motorboats for hire, and making a complete installation of picnic facilities at the northern center, south of Corbin Creek. Additional utilities will be required. The State Roads Commission should hard surface the unpaved 5.0 miles of Maryland Route 364 leading to the Landing's access road.

Cost of Improvements:

Additions to existing	
Corbin area.....	\$13,125
Parking	3,000
Boat dock and boats ..	2,800
Well and water supply..	2,500
	<hr/>
	\$21,425

Operating Costs:

Personnel	\$ 2,820
Expenses.....	1,200
	<hr/>
	\$4,020

A recommended feature for private enterprise, launch rides from the landing to Snow Hill upstream and Pocomoke City downstream, do not appear in this item.

Revenue From Operation 1,170

At the two centers, the attendance may well run to 25,000 in the full season. The revenue would come from parking, rental of boats and outboards, picnic fuel and a percentage from the lunch concession.

Net Expense \$2,850

Key No. 34. Ocean Beach Park (Worcester County)

The completion of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge will increase the importance of a public beach on the Ocean. Such a beach would supplement, not compete with, Ocean City's attractions since it could emphasize quiet and spaciousness in contrast to the numerous activities and diversions of Ocean City. Ocean City has 31 hotels, 22 guest houses and 40 apartments, cabins, cottages and motels. Fishing cruises, tennis, bicycling, bowling, movies, night clubs, teen-age clubs, amusement concessions and harness racing are among the many attractions. The beach at Ocean City is municipal and open free to all. There is a public bathhouse with a fifty cent charge and a number of hotel bathhouses open to the public.

It is proposed that the State acquire a mile of

beach frontage on Assateague Island preferably not closer than two miles to Ocean City Inlet. As soon as a bridge is built over the Inlet or across Sinepuxent Bay to connect with U.S. Route 50 and a road is run down the Island, a simple bathhouse and a parking area should be constructed. Life guards but no picnic centers or concessions are recommended.

Further development should await the plans of the National Park Service which has a long standing project for a National Park on the Ocean to extend from Virginia to Delaware.

Land Acquisition: 68.6 acres.

Land Cost \$50,000

Improvements: Temporary wooden bathhouse, parking, office in bathhouse.

Cost of Improvements \$25,000

Operating Costs:

Personnel \$3,850

Expenses 1,000

\$ 4,850

Revenue From Operation 8,435

Estimated attendance 30,000. Parking \$2,435; bathhouse \$6,000.

Net Revenue \$ 3,585

TABLE 14
STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS IN MASTER PLAN

Key No.	Name	Present Size	Acquisition	Total Acres	Cost of Acquisition	Cost of Improvements	Operating Costs	Revenues	Net Revenues	Net Expense
1.	Swallow Falls State Park.....	700		700		\$435,820	\$63,810	\$89,680	\$25,870	
2.	Deep Creek Lake State Park.....		200	200	\$ 50,000	481,595	38,912	48,270	9,358	
	Deep Creek Lake Picnic Area.....		5	5	5,000					
3.	Potomac State Forest Picnic Area.....									
4.	Selbysport Picnic Area.....	10		10		21,000				
5.	Mill Run Picnic Area.....	10		10		21,000				
6.	Negro Mountain Picnic Area.....	1 5		1 5		1,000				
7.	Casselman Bridge Picnic Area.....		4	4	1,000	8,300				
8.	New Germany Recreation Reserve.....	100	150	250	27,500	325,170	24,230	30,200	5,970	
9.	Big Run Recreation Reserve.....	50		50		156,945	43,086	41,600		\$1,486
10.	Lonaconing Picnic Area.....	100	5	105	1,000	13,000				
11.	Dan's Rock Picnic Area.....		50	50	250	6,600				
12.	Wills Mountain Historic Reserve.....		400	400	22,000	116,350	6,750	3,950		2,800
13.	Green Ridge Recreation Reserve.....	50	5	55	500	188,500	21,920	21,400		520
14.	Town Hill Picnic Area.....		25	25	625	8,000				
15.	Ft. Tonoloway Historic Reserve.....	20	11	31	1,100	6,100				
16.	Ft. Frederick Historic Reserve.....	279		279			6,000	500		5,500
17.	Gathland Historic Reserve.....	101	75	176	2,100	17,900	2,500	500		2,000
18.	Washington Monument Historic Reserve.....	96		96		10,050	7,500	1,500		6,000
19.	Catoctin Recreation Reserve.....		5,000	5,000		24,900	2,500	500		2,000
20.	Gambrell State Park.....	1,088	25	1,113	15,000	174,725	15,500	10,700		4,800
21.	Seneca Recreation Reserve.....		500	500	50,000	207,050	9,365	14,150	4,785	
22.	Patapsco State Park.....	1,564	6,971	8,535	732,924	5,901,148	297,498	236,675		60,823
23.	The Rocks Recreation Reserve.....	82	225	307	25,000	33,650	5,180	5,350	170	
24.	Elk Neck State Park.....	993	19	1,012	1,500	431,900	26,390	25,210		1,180
25.	Sandy Point.....	725		725		1,684,302	102,000	87,700		14,300
26.	Cedarville Recreation Reserve.....	50	30	80	3,000	17,175	2,330	725		1,605
27.	Doncaster Picnic Center.....	5	45	50		7,200	2,230	300		1,930
28.	Cliffs of Calvert Recreation Reserve.....		185	185	50,000	54,425	5,900	1,700		4,200
29.	Point Lookout Recreation Reserve.....		210	210	50,000	90,000	10,580	6,725		3,855
30.	Wye Oak Historic Reserve.....	1 5		1 5		3,750	800			800
31.	Green Hill Picnic Area.....	2 5		2 5						
32.	Trappe State Park.....		1,000	1,000	50,000	184,325	11,970	6,185		5,785
33.	Pocomoke Recreation Reserve.....		100	100		21,425	4,020	1,170		2,850
34.	Ocean Beach State Park.....		68 6	68 6	50,000	25,000	4,850	8,435	3,585	
Total.....		6,028 5 acres	15,308 6 acres	21,337 1 acres	\$1,138,499	\$10,678,305	\$715,821	\$643,125	\$49,738	\$122,434

Recreation Areas Not Administered by Department Of Forests and Parks

These areas are identified by key numbers on the master plan map and are as follows:

35. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—Proposed Recreation Areas:
 - a. Great Falls (existing)
 - b. Monocacy
 - c. Harpers Ferry
 - d. Shepherdstown
 - e. Falling Waters
 - f. Four Locks
 - g. Little Orleans
 - h. Green Ridge (east of tunnel)
36. Pleasant Valley Recreation Area
37. Antietam Battlefield
38. Monocacy Battlefield
39. Fort McHenry
40. Catoctin Demonstration Recreation Area
41. Loch Raven Reservoir
42. Harford Glen Recreation Area
43. Fort Smallwood
44. Greenbelt Park Area
45. Maryland—National Capital Parks
46. Fort Washington

Specific recommendations for Federal, school or municipal areas are beyond the scope of this report. It has already been stated that the proposals for the State take into account other plans in order to avoid duplication of effort and expenditure. However, suggestions were made in the report on Western Maryland, which has been previously cited, concerning the Pleasant Valley recreation area, operated by the University of Maryland, Extension Service, in Garrett County.

Key No. 36. Pleasant Valley Recreation Reserve

It was suggested that the picnic and bathing facilities in the 200-acre Pleasant Valley area be enlarged, with beach improvement and added personnel for the operation of the center. Improvement costs were estimated at \$16,050 and additional operating costs, including personnel at \$5,000. (See *Integration of all State Areas*).

Key No. 40. Catoctin Demonstration Recreation Area

This refers to the approximately 5,000 acres of the present area of the same name to be retained for an

undetermined period of time by the Federal government, if the recommendations of this report are made effective. Within this area are the three camps, including that reserved for the White House and the two welfare camps. These centers would be administered by the Federal agencies as heretofore. All the service buildings would remain under Federal jurisdiction, but it appears reasonable that cooperative arrangements could be worked out with the State for the housing, in the service buildings, of the limited equipment, tools, materials and other paraphernalia that will be required in the maintenance of the portion taken over by the State. Further, it is a reasonable assumption that if any departments of the State government wish to hold meetings or sessions in the welfare camp buildings at seasons when not in use for camping, arrangements for the purpose could readily be made with the National Capital Parks, the administering agency.

Key No. 41. Loch Raven Reservoir (Baltimore City)

The maximum public use consistent with the primary function of supplying a pure water supply should be made of this great park-like area lying only four miles from the north boundary of Baltimore City. The City owns all the shore line. In view of the filtering and chlorination processes to which the water is exposed after flowing through a protected six-mile aqueduct, there is no reasonable question that much recreational use could be made of the watershed without the least hazard to water purity.

Already there are certain permitted recreational uses. Three years ago, fishing from boats was first allowed. Picnic facilities are not provided, but trash cans in well-frequented localities recognize the actual picnicking practices in vogue.

It is recommended that a cooperative land use study be made by the Baltimore City, and County Planning Commissions of the municipally owned shoreland acreage to determine what recreational uses could appropriately and desirably be made, and where. Numerous suitable uses suggest themselves without effort: miles of hiking and riding trails; special nature trails; picnic areas; one or more large playfields for organized games; day camps; archery and archery golf (where arrows replace golfballs);

sunbathing, with swimming in a man-made pool near or remote from, but not in, the lake; rowboating and canoeing and fishing. Finally, what could be more consistent with water conservation than a planned arboretum, where trees and shrubs of all kinds could be displayed under the most appropriate topographic and other environmental conditions.

The Loch Raven Reservoir area thus has immense potential recreational value to a very high percentage of the residents in metropolitan Baltimore.

Key No. 42. Harford Glen Recreation Area

Harford Glen is a recreation area of 392 acres in Harford County located 3 miles south of Bel Air and 4 miles north of Van Bibber. Approximately 200 acres are lake caused by the construction of the Atkisson Dam on Winters Run. The lake is subject to emergency draw-offs by the Army Chemical Center.

This is a truly beautiful area and is under the administration of the Harford County Board of Education. Excellent picnic and boating facilities are now available and the lake abounds in fish. Plans are underway to develop a large swimming beach, outdoor theatre and additional picnic facilities. It is open to the public.

Alternate State Proposals—Potomac River, and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Area

There follow proposals for developments on the Potomac River and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal which are recommended for State action in the event Federal proposals are unrealized.

A preliminary to the proposals is the reminder that not only the old canal, throughout its length, but the river bank for one hundred miles are public property and available for informal recreation.

In view of other existing and proposed State recreation areas, three proposals are made for alternative State action. In each case the land acquired should be transferred to the State.

Key No. 35. Potomac River—Chesapeake and Ohio Canal

Big Pool Recreation Reserve. One of the principal slack water sections of the Chesapeake and Ohio

Canal is in the Big Pool area adjacent to Fort Frederick (see Key No. 16). The slack water extends for approximately 5.4 miles up-stream from a point two miles above Dam No. 5. Approximately 865 acres are involved along this stretch. The average width between the canal and the river is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

The area is already informally used to a considerable extent, and should be developed for boating, fishing, picnicking and hiking. Thus, coupled with Fort Frederick, the Big Pool Reserve will offer further attractions for this section of the State.

Land Acquisition: 865 acres.

Land Acquisition Cost: None.

Size: 865 acres.

Improvements: The development of boating and fishing facilities, parking area, picnic facilities and trails.

Cost of Improvements:

Road improvement.....	\$8,000	
Parking area.....	7,000	
Picnic facilities.....	15,000	
Boathouse, boats, dock..	13,000	
Water supply, trails, etc.	10,000	
		<hr/>
		\$53,000
Operating Costs	\$9,000	
Revenue From Operation ...	3,500	
		<hr/>
Net Expense		\$5,500

Little Orleans Picnic Area. A small picnic area is recommended at Little Orleans between the canal and the Potomac River just south of Fifteen Mile Creek. This picturesque spot will supplement the various picnic areas in the Green Ridge State Forest and provide the opportunity to picnic along the water.

Land Acquisition: 1.5 acres.

Land Cost: None.

Size: 1.5 acres.

Improvements: Parking area and picnic facilities.

Cost of Improvements:

Parking.....	\$1,200	
Picnic facilities.....	3,000	
		<hr/>
		\$4,200

Operating Costs: This area would be maintained by a crew operating under the regional office.

Revenue From Operation: None.

Paw Paw Tunnel Picnic Area. The Paw Paw Tunnel which carried the canal through the mountainous terrain of the area is a remarkable example of early engineering. The tunnel is over 3,000 feet long and has real dramatic interest. It is rec-

ommended that a small picnic area just east of the tunnel and along the Potomac River be developed for riverside picnicking in this interesting environment.

Land Acquisition:	1.5 acres.
Land Costs:	None.
Size:	1.5 acres.
Improvements:	
Access road.....	\$5,000
Parking area.....	2,500
Picnic facilities.....	3,000
Water supply.....	2,500
	<hr/>
	\$13,000

Operating Costs: This area would be maintained by a crew operating under the regional office.

Revenue From Operation: None.

Administration and Personnel

Action by the State Forests and Parks Commission on August 20, 1951 approved a reorganization of the Department of Forests and Parks that anticipates some of the recommendations in this report. In view of this forward step it is unnecessary to emphasize the need of a special administrative unit for parks and recreation. Since a review of the administration of the State park and recreation system does not enter into the scope of this study it is sufficient to comment on the reorganization only in general terms.

It is gratifying that the plan calls for a division of parks coordinated with a division of forestry and that the parks division is responsible not only for maintenance and general operation but also for program services, including the work of park naturalists. Further, the plan calls for three district park supervisors and a total of nine park superintendents as well as a large complement of guards and laborers. Personnel for engineering and landscape architectural services are also indicated. The department's organization chart as proposed further provides for personnel for public relations serving the entire department and for a separate division of recreation. The latter appears unnecessary in relation to State recreation services since the division of parks under properly selected personnel should be competent to discharge all the duties appropriate to state park and recreation agencies.

It may be assumed that the lines of responsibility in the reorganization are not yet fixed. It is suggested here that the heads of the divisions of forests

and parks be made directly responsible to the Director of the Department.

1. Suggested Allocation of Major Field Personnel

As in the recommendations for Western Maryland, it is suggested that district or regional park superintendents or supervisors be located in the district offices with the forestry supervisors and that other regional personnel be supervised and work from these offices. Thus one park superintendent to serve central and southern Maryland and another for the Eastern Shore are suggested. Two naturalists for the central and southern sections and another for the Eastern Shore, all serving for the summer season are proposed. A more intensive nature program was recommended for Garrett and Allegany counties because of the tourist and vacation trade.

2. Maintenance Personnel

Since most of the existing and proposed park and recreation areas are of large size, they will require a staff of maintenance personnel or guards on duty throughout the summer season and in some cases, year-round. This is recognized in the estimates made previously in this section of the report. At a few picnic centers and reserves of limited facilities it may prove economical to provide maintenance through roving crews. An allowance for such service together with attendant expenses is provided in the following estimated budget for regional cost.

3. Budgets

ESTIMATED OPERATING BUDGET CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGION	
Personnel	
Superintendent.....	\$6,000
Two naturalists, summer only ..	1,100
Maintenance personnel, allow- ance, (equivalent of 3 men, 14 weeks).....	1,800
Secretary.....	1,800
Expenses	
Contractual, travel, etc.	1,500
Materials.....	500
Miscellaneous.....	250
	<hr/>
	\$12,950

ESTIMATED OPERATING BUDGET
EASTERN SHORE REGION (including Cecil County)

Personnel	
Superintendent.....	\$5,500
One naturalist.....	550
Maintenance personnel, 2 men ..	1,200
Secretary, part-time	1,000
Expenses	
Contractual, travel, etc.	800
Materials.....	400
Miscellaneous	200
	\$9,650

WESTERN MARYLAND REGION

Personnel, expenses, etc.²² \$26,700

4. Off Seasonal Use of Park Personnel

Administrators of large parks or recreation reserves are expected to be full-time year-round employees with ample duties in the off seasons in planning and supervising repairs and new construction and development, planning activities, supervising the activities in the areas and engaging in publicity and promotion. Some of the maintenance workers will also be required on a year-round basis. However, at reserves such as The Rocks or The Cliffs of Calvert, with limited facilities and little or no activity, except during the summer months, year-round personnel will not be required. Here the summer personnel in charge may be absorbed into other departmental work or released. It would be desirable that the foreman or supervisors at such locations be trained in both forestry and park work so that they may be retained on a year-round basis as opposed to seeking seasonal supervisory personnel. Labor required at such locations may be seasonally employed.

Integration of all State Areas

With the authorized reorganization of the State Department of Forests and Parks and the formation of new policies in the administration and promotion of recreation services, the integration of all State recreation areas into the park and recreation system should be faced. While the absorption of 5,000 acres of the Catoctin Demonstration Recreation Area is relatively easy because few facilities are involved,

²² See pages 161-163, and 166, Recreation In Western Maryland, A Major Economic Asset, Maryland State Planning Commission, for description of regional personnel proposed for Western Maryland with estimated regional office costs.

this is not true of Pleasant Valley, which serves functions similar to Herrington Manor, New Germany and other such areas in State forests.

It is recommended that when the Department of Forests and Parks is reorganized and has received appropriations adequate for the employment of enough personnel and for expenses, the Pleasant Valley area be transferred from the Extension Service of the University of Maryland to the Department of Forests and Parks, to be administered as one of the State recreation units.

Priority in The State Program of Park and Recreation Development

The priority indicated for the acquisition of land and for improvements and development related to the State's recreation program is subject to a number of factors that make scheduling a difficult and somewhat speculative process. In Western Maryland, unemployment and the uncertain general economic outlook give urgency to immediate action that will increase recreational activity as a means of revenue to the people of the two counties most affected. Elsewhere, it is important to secure valuable land for reasons of important scenery or recreational potentials before it is privately developed. The sheer numbers of the population in metropolitan and other urban sections seem to dictate early action in providing parks near such localities, in the Patapsco Valley, for example. There is the additional complication that Maryland cannot point to a single one of its parks that has anything approaching full development and use, which suggests that the first order of business is to finish at least one promising area as an example.

Under these circumstances, the priority to be discussed here is in terms of general principles and not, as in the case of the Western Maryland and Patapsco studies of the Maryland State Planning Commission, detailed listings by years of the projects that should be initiated.

1. Since people must have jobs that they may eat and have shelter, projects that will give employment come first. This points to accelerated State and county road building in Garrett County, particularly around Deep Creek Lake, the Swallow Falls proposed state park, New Germany and the Savage River Dam area. The road building has two economic advantages: it will give jobs to local residents; and it will facilitate use of the rec-

reational facilities and enjoyment of Western Maryland's natural advantages by money spending visitors. Road building is only the most immediate employment giving project; it will pave the way for a long chain of expanding employment giving enterprises related to the promotion of Western Maryland as vacation country.

2. Next in importance is the acquisition of land for parks and other recreation areas, delay on which may cause loss of the land. The park site on Deep Creek Lake (2) is put first on the list because of its economic importance to a large region. The Cliffs of Calvert (28), Point Lookout (29), the area for Trappe State Park (32), the Wills Mountain Historic Reserve (12), completion of The Rocks purchase (23), the Casselman River Bridge Picnic Area (7) and the Ocean Beach area (34) are listed next in order of urgency. Acquisitions of additional land for Gambrill and a portion of Seneca are already underway. The purchase of small sites for added picnic areas may be worked in almost any time.

3. The development of the land for use logically follows the same priority as to region, as road building and acquisition, except that the priority applies principally to new areas and to minimum accommodations for the public such as picnic

facilities and the opportunity to bathe. With the areas available to the people by reason of good roads and with at least minimum accommodations, extensive use can be quickly assured, leaving the full development in most of the areas to come gradually.

However, certain strategically located parks should be selected for major development as quickly as possible. It is suggested that they be the Swallow Falls area, combining Herrington Manor and the Falls area proper, Gambrill, a considerable part of Patapsco, Sandy Point, Elk Neck, and the Trappe area. Inexpensive lodging accommodations, while secondary to day use facilities, are badly needed in sections of the State. Early provision of tent sites, tents and house-keeping cabins is important. The demand is heavy in Western Maryland, at Elk Neck State Park and other sections.

4. In terms of activities programs, the appointment of qualified nature guides deserves early action. The opportunities for delightful, informative nature walks and for incidental conservation education are so numerous in the recreation areas and forests that the small amount of funds required for the purpose will be well spent.

10. LOCATION, MILEAGE AND ESTIMATED COST OF ACCESS ROADS TO STATE PARKS AND RECREATION AREAS

Attention has been called in this report to the necessity of good access roads to the State's areas for recreation. Without them the public is discouraged from using the areas, and to that degree public investment in the purchase and development is partly wasted. This section presents an outline of road improvement and its cost was compiled by the State Roads Commission from information provided as to the areas concerned. Field engineers of the Commission made this report for their respective districts on the basis of which the table was prepared. Omission of an area in the table means that a good road, hard surfaced or otherwise, appropriate to the areas's function already exists or the calculation of road requirements is included in the general report under the estimates for the area itself. For example, there is an item of \$50,000 in the Western Maryland recreation study for improvement of a private road leading to the Wills Mountain proposed recreation reserve.

With a few exceptions, the improvements called for in this table are to county and State roads passing near or through State areas. The exceptions are mountain roads to scenic picnic areas or short roads into parks or reserves. For example, the 5 miles of hard surfacing recommended near Pocomoke Recreation Reserve are for Maryland Route 364 which leads southwest from Maryland Route 12 to Pocomoke City.

SWALLOW FALLS—HERRINGTON MANOR STATE PARK

Location: Herrington Manor to Swallow Falls

Length: 1 Mile.

Existing Condition: 12' Knapped Stone Surface on 18' road bed with one small bridge.

Recommendation: 5" Macadam Base, 3" Penetration Macadam Surface 16' wide with 2-6' Shoulders and repair bridge.

Estimated Cost: \$41,000.

Location: Bray Schoolhouse Road to Swallow Falls connecting with U. S. Route 219.

Length: 1.5 Miles.

Existing Condition: 12' Knapped Stone Surface on 18' road bed with one bridge.

Recommendation: 5" Macadam Base, 3" Penetration Macadam Surface 16' wide with 2-6' Shoulders and rebuild bridge.

Estimated Cost: \$65,000.

DEEP CREEK LAKE STATE PARK AND PICNIC AREA

Location: Connecting Road from Maryland Route 495 to Deep Creek project area.

Length: 1 Mile.

Existing Condition: Natural soil road 16' in width.

Recommendation: 5" Macadam Base, 3" Penetration Macadam Surface 14' wide with 2-4' Shoulders.

Estimated Cost: \$38,500.

MILL RUN PICNIC AREA

Location: Connecting Road to project area.

Length: 1.10 Miles.

Existing Condition: 12' Knapped Stone Surface on 16' roadway.

Recommendation: 5" Macadam Base, 3" Penetration Macadam Surface 12' wide with 2-4' Shoulders, rebuild bridge.

Estimated Cost: \$39,500.

NEGRO MOUNTAIN PICNIC AREA

Location: Connecting Road to tower off U. S. Route 40.

Length: 0.40 Mile.

Existing Condition: 10' stabilized surface on 18' roadway.

Recommendation: 5" Macadam Base, 3" Penetration Macadam Surface 12' wide with 2-4' Shoulders.

Estimated Cost: \$14,000.

NEW GERMANY RECREATION RESERVE

Location: Otto Slope

Length: 0.80 Mile

Existing Condition: 14' Knapped Stone Surface on 20' roadway.

Recommendation: 5" Macadam Base, 3" Penetration Macadam Surface 16' wide with 2-6' Shoulders, rebuild bridge.

Estimated Cost: \$37,000.

Location: Meadow Mountain Road from project area to Maryland Route 495.

Length: 7.5 Miles.

Existing Condition: 9' Knapped and Crushed Stone Surface on 20' roadway.

Recommendation: 5" Macadam Base, 3" Penetration Macadam Surface 16' wide with 2-6' Shoulders.

Estimated Cost: \$297,000.

BIG RUN RECREATION RESERVE

Location: Meadow Mountain Road—Savage River.

Length: 4 Miles.

Existing Condition: 10' partially stabilized surface on 20' roadway and 5 bridges.

Recommendation: 5" Macadam Base, 3" Penetration Macadam Surface 14' wide with 2-4' Shoulders, rebuild 5 bridges.

Estimated Cost: \$160,000.

Location: Big Run to Swanton Road.

Length: 3.5 Miles.

Existing Condition: Soil and partially stabilized surface on 20' roadway and 3 bridges.

Recommendation: 5" Macadam Base, 3" Penetration Macadam Surface 14' wide with 2-4' Shoulders and rebuild 1 bridge.

Estimated Cost: \$132,000.

TOWN HILL PICNIC AREA

Location: Connecting Road U. S. Route 40 to project area.

Length: 0.6 Mile

Existing Condition: Natural soil with some knapped stone—average width 12'.

Recommendation: 5" Macadam Base, 3" Penetration Macadam Surface 12' wide with 2-4' Shoulders.

Estimated Cost: \$22,000.

FORT TONOLAWAY HISTORIC RESERVE

Location: Connecting Road U. S. Route 40 to project area.

Length: 0.5 Mile

Existing Condition: Newly graded roadbed 18' wide—natural soil.

Recommendation: 5" Macadam Base, 3" Penetration Macadam Surface 14' wide with 2-4' Shoulders.

Estimated Cost: \$26,000.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT HISTORIC RESERVE

Location: Washington County entrance from old U. S. Route 40.

Length: 1 Mile.

Existing Condition: No road exists at present time.

Recommendation: 5" Macadam Base, 3" Penetration Macadam Surface 16' wide with 2-4' Shoulders.

Estimated Cost: \$54,000.

GAMBRILL STATE PARK

Location: U. S. Route 40 to project area.

Length: 1.15 Miles.

Existing Condition: 14' Macadam balance soil surface—16' roadbed.

Recommendation: 5" Macadam Base, 3" Penetration Macadam Surface 14' wide with 2-4' Shoulders.

Estimated Cost: \$45,000.

ELK NECK STATE PARK

Location: Maryland Route 272 to project area.

Length: 5 Miles.

Existing Condition: 8' to 16' dirt and gravel surface.

Recommendation: 20' Surface treated gravel with 2-5' gravel Shoulder.

Estimated Cost: \$175,000.

CEDARVILLE RECREATION RESERVE

Location: U. S. Route 301 to Forest.

Length: 3.75 Miles.

Existing Condition: 16' Gravel surface.

Recommendation: 16' Surface treated gravel with 2-4' gravel Shoulders.

Estimated Cost: \$30,000.

THE CLIFFS OF CALVERT—RECREATION RESERVE

Location: North connection from Maryland Route 2 to project area.

Length: 1.1 Miles.

Existing Condition: 10' Soil Surface.

Recommendation: 16' Surface treated gravel with 2-4' gravel Shoulders.

Estimated Cost: \$10,000.

Location: South connection from Maryland Route 2 to project area.

Length: 1.5 Miles.

Existing Condition: 10' Soil Surface.

Recommendation: 16' Surface treated gravel with 2-4' gravel Shoulders.

Estimated Cost: \$15,000.

POCOMOKE RECREATION RESERVE

Location: Maryland Route 364 south from intersection with Maryland Route 12.

Length: 5 Miles.

Existing Condition: 16' Dirt surface.

Recommendation: 20' Surface treated slag with 2-6' earth Shoulders.

Estimated Cost: \$300,000.

Location: Connection to Milburn.

Length: 0.80 Mile.

Existing Condition: 16' Dirt surface.

Recommendation: 20' Surface treated slag with 2-6' earth Shoulders.

Estimated Cost: \$48,000.

As this table shows, improvements of a total of 41.20 miles of access roads at an estimated cost of \$1,549,000 is proposed. Since the proposals cover the entire State, they include the estimates for access roads in Garrett and Allegany counties appearing on page 160 of the report RECREATION IN WESTERN MARYLAND, which was \$849,550. The revised estimates call for hard surfacing more roads than originally contemplated in Western Maryland but at a slightly less total cost, \$846,000.

Recommended Policy on the Responsibility for the Improvement and Maintenance of Access Roads

For the purpose of recommending responsibility for improving and maintaining the access roads listed in this section, the roads have been grouped into two classes as follows: (1) roads, the sole or primary function of which is to provide access to a State recreation area; and (2) roads, which have as a major function carrying traffic from point to point in the region in the vicinity of the recreation areas and which incidentally also facilitate access into the recreation area.

Type (1) Roads

- Into the proposed Deep Creek Lake Park from Route 495
- Into Mill Run Picnic Area
- To Negro Mountain Picnic Area from U.S. Route 40
- To Town Hill Picnic Area from U.S. Route 40
- Washington County entrance to Washington Monument Historic Area from old U. S. Route 40
- From Meadow Mountain Road to Savage River at Big Run
- From U. S. Route 40 to Ft. Tonoloway Historic Area site
- From U. S. Route 40 to Gambrill State Park
- From U. S. Route 301 to Cedarville Recreation Reserve
- North connection from Maryland Route 2 to The Cliffs of Calvert Recreation Reserve project
- South connection from Maryland Route 2 to The Cliffs of Calvert project
- Connecting road from Maryland Route 364 to Milburn Landing in the Pocomoke Recreation Area

Type (2) Roads

- Herrington Manor to Swallow Falls and beyond Garrett County
- Bray School House Road to Swallow Falls connecting with U. S. Route 219
- Otto Slope near New Germany
- Meadow Mountain Road passing through New Germany to Maryland Route 495
- Big Run to Swanton Road
- Five miles of Maryland Route 272 which passes through Elk Neck State Park
- Five miles of Maryland Route 364 south from its intersection with Maryland Route 12, near the Pocomoke State Forest and Recreation Area.

Of the type (1) roads, only one, that into Cedarville Recreation Reserve, requires special comment. This road continues through the Cedarville Forest and connects with Maryland Route 233. However, this connection is clearly minor compared to the

road's importance to the forest and recreation area.

Of type (2) roads, the first four are county roads and are in Garrett County's program of improvement. The only question is how soon these roads will be improved.

The road from Big Run to Swanton Road, which borders the new Savage River reservoir, was heavily used by the Army Engineers in the construction of the dam. Its condition primarily is due to heavy use not to local traffic.

The five miles of Maryland Route 272 serve farms and homes south of Elk Neck State Park as well as the park. Their improvement is already underway under the Cecil County road improvement program.

This leaves the five miles on Maryland Route 364. This State road connects Maryland Route 12 with Pocomoke City. From it, leads a connecting road to Milburn Landing. While improvement of this road would facilitate travel into Milburn Landing and the proposed additional recreation area, particularly for visitors from eastern Wicomico County and from northern Worcester County, it is by no means imperative. Such visitors may travel by way of U.S. Route 113 and then double back to Milburn from Pocomoke City by way of Maryland Route 364 if they wish to avoid the five miles of dirt road. The greater number of Maryland visitors by far will approach the Pocomoke area from the west and northwest via U.S. Route 13 to Pocomoke and then by Maryland Route 364 to the recreation reserve. In this case they will encounter only a short stretch of dirt road. To conclude, the improvement of Maryland Route 364 is desirable but not essential to the recreation area. In any case, it is clearly a State road with a function beyond that of providing access to Milburn Landing.

Conclusions on Fields of Responsibility

It is recommended that the improvement of type (1) roads be given to the Department of Forests and Parks and the costs budgeted by that Department. The total mileage involved is 16.9 and the total estimated cost is \$502,000.

The improvement or restoration of the road from Big Run to Swanton Road appears logically to be the responsibility of the Army Engineers with maintenance to be assumed thereafter by the county. The mileage is 3.5 and the estimated cost is \$132,000.

The responsibility for improving the remaining roads totalling 20.8 miles and estimated to cost

\$915,000 has been assumed or should be assumed by the respective agencies concerned, county and State in accordance with existing arrangements between the two types of governments.

Recommendations on Appropriations

The road department of Garrett County where road improvements are most urgent, particularly in the vicinity of New Germany and Deep Creek, is steadily extending hard surfaced roads. However,

additional appropriations over and above the regular resources of the county are required in order to speed up the program. Therefore, special appropriations by the Legislature are recommended for the county to advance more rapidly its program on the Meadow Mountain Road, Otto Slope, and Bray School House Road. It is further recommended that the Department of Forests and Parks give priority to the building or improvement of access roads in its major areas.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS FOR THE MASTER RECREATION PLAN AND ACCESS ROADS

ACQUISITION

Areas in the Master Plan.....	\$ 1,139,000
State and County Road Turnouts and Picnic Areas, Western Maryland	11,000
Total.....	\$ 1,150,000

DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION

Parks and other areas in the Master Plan.....	\$10,747,000*
Improvement of Access Roads.....	1,549,000
Miscellaneous Picnic Areas and Roads in State Forests in Western Maryland.....	39,000
State and County Road Turnouts and Picnic Areas in Western Maryland	23,000
Total	\$12,358,000

OPERATION

Parks and Other Areas in the Master Plan	\$ 725,000
Regional Park Offices.....	49,000
Pleasant Valley Recreation Area (University of Maryland).....	15,000
Total	\$ 789,000

REVENUES FROM OPERATIONS

Parks and Recreation Areas	647,000
----------------------------------	---------

NET OPERATING COSTS ABOVE REVENUE.....	\$ 142,000
--	------------

NOTE: Figures shown in round numbers.
* Includes alternate State proposals for the C. & O. Canal.

APPENDIX I

CATOCTIN RECREATION DEMONSTRATION AREA, THURMONT, MARYLAND SUMMARY OF AREA ALLOTMENTS, EXPENDITURES, INCOME FROM OPERATIONS AND ATTENDANCE

Appropriations: (7-1-49 to 6-30-50)

Administration, Maintenance and Operation (regular).....	\$20,600	
Quarters Rental (reimbursable).....	1,260	
Sale of Truck (reimbursable).....	820	
	<hr/>	\$22,680
Rehabilitation (special maintenance of buildings).....		13,000
Roads Equipment (purchase).....	\$ 3,345	
Roads (routine maintenance).....	2,730	
Roads (special maintenance).....	8,875	
Trails (routine maintenance).....	500	
	<hr/>	15,450
Total Area Allotments.....		<hr/> \$51,130

Breakdown of Expenditures:

	General Area	Camps 1 and 2	Picnic Area	Total
Administration, Maintenance and Operation (regular)	\$13,990	\$ 7,950	\$140	\$22,080
Rehabilitation (special maintenance).....	560	12,190	250	13,000
Roads (routine maintenance).....	1,870	550	310	2,730
Roads (special maintenance).....	8,875	.....	.....	8,875
Trails (maintenance).....	.....	380	120	500
Roads Equipment (purchase).....	3,345	.....	.....	3,345
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$28,640	\$21,070 ²³	\$820	\$50,530

Income from Operations and Attendance: (1-1-50 to 12-31-50)

	Camper Days	Fees Collected
Short Term (week-end).....	1,439	\$ 215.85
Intermediate (2 to 7 weeks).....	5,102	432.00
Seasonal (8 to 12 weeks).....	7,508	576.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14,049	\$1,223.85
Quarters rental (6 sets).....		\$1,260.00
Visitors, Picnic Area.....	15,600 persons	no charges

Source: Statement by National Capital Parks, November 7, 1951.

²³ This figure for Camps 1 and 2 contains direct maintenance costs only. 20% of the General Area expenditures or \$5,730 for indirect expenses, such as road equipment, administration salaries, vehicle repairs and operation, etc. should be added, making a total of \$26,800 expended for the two organized group camps.

APPENDIX II

ANNUAL SALARIES AND PAY RATES USED IN COST CALCULATIONS

Superintendents

Class A parks.....	\$5,000 plus house
Class B parks.....	\$4,000 plus house
Class C parks.....	\$3,500 plus house
Recreation Reserves.....	\$3,000-3,600 plus house
Historical Reserves.....	\$3,200 no house
Picnic Areas.....	\$55 a week
Assistant Managers.....	\$3,200
Foreman.....	\$55 a week
Laborers.....	\$45-50 a week
Carpenters.....	\$3,000
Engineer (pools).....	\$3,200
Captain of Lifeguards.....	\$55 a week
Lifeguards.....	\$45-50 a week
Boat Attendant.....	\$30-37.50 a week
Nature Guide.....	\$50 a week
Bathhouse Attendant.....	\$30 a week
Matron.....	\$35 a week
Snack Bar Attendant.....	\$30 a week
Secretary.....	\$1,800

APPENDIX III

FEEES AND CHARGES USED IN CALCULATIONS OF REVENUES

Boats:

per hour.....	\$.35
per day.....	2.00
Sundays and Holidays.....	2.50

Parking: (per day)

cars.....	\$.20
busses.....	1.00
(Sundays and Holidays)	
cars.....	\$.35
busses.....	2.00

Bathhouse: (with attendants)

adults.....	\$.45
children.....	.20

(without attendants)

adults.....	\$.20
children.....	.10

Tent sites: 50c a night; \$1.50 per week

Regular Cabins: \$55 for 6; \$45 for 4; \$30 for 2. Efficiency Cabins: \$35 for 4

Firewood, shelter or game equipment: unit charge—25¢

Concessions: 15-25% of gross



186502

186502

